NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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OUR subscribers will please note particularly the date opposite their names, on the paper. It signifies *the time to which they have paid*. By our terms, money paid after three months from such date must be at the rate of $3 a year. It is hardly necessary to add that $1.25 at the end of six months *pays for only five months' paper*. Money sent by mail, when properly sealed and directed, is at our risk. Money orders, or drafts for large amounts, payable to our order, are preferred.

Special Notice.

IN reply to inquiries, we would say that the FARMER will be sent to all subscribers until a discontinuance is ordered. The date to which payment is made is given on each paper, so that every subscriber can ascertain for himself the time when his subscription ends. All money sent us within three months of the commencement of the subscription will be regarded as in advance. We would also state that our *lowest and only terms* are given on our third page. We have no Club Terms. We have fixed our rates as low as the times will allow, and we give our readers their full money's worth.

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Editorial.

QUALITIES OF PASTURAGE.

DIFFERENT pastures, though affording plenty of feed, have a different effect upon the stock which graze them. This fact is well known to all observing farmers. Generally, a cow feeding upon a hill-pasture, with a rather dry soil, and where the grass is short, will yield more butter than when grazing in a rich clover field.

So in fattening cattle. Some pastures, even where the grass seems short and scanty, will enable the cattle to lay on muscle and fat, while on another pasture, where the grass is altogether more abundant, they will fail to do so.

So far, our people have not given time to an investigation of the reasons for this; but they ought to be understood by every person who is engaged in dairy products, or the fattening of cattle. Investigation into the nature and details of his business, is as important to the success of the farmer, as it is to the manufacturer. Two manufacturing establishments, both using the same amount of capital and help, and running side by side, may come to very different results. By the use of some small and apparently unimportant matter, one will not only sustain itself, but realize a profit of ten or twenty per cent. upon its capital. At the same time, for the want of proper observation, inquiry and investigation, the other will not only fail to get a profit, but reduce its capital. Such a case has been related to us, where the cost of the piece of machinery which was omitted was not of the value of five cents, though some hundreds of them were required in the mill.

So much for learning what particular things were needed to make the business a successful one.

This investigation is just as essential to the dairyman or cattle-feeder, in order to profit by his business. He must understand the qualities of his pasture soils, in order to know what qualities of grasses they will yield. The stock feeding upon them will soon show by their appearance what kind of herbage the pastures produce.

This point was well sustained at the meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, in November, 1871. Mr. FEARING, of Hingham, said: "We have in our town what we call low ground, not exactly meadow, and we find that the milk of the cows feeding there is quite inferior to the milk of the cows that feed upon our high land. * * * The grass is English grass, not what we call meadow grass, but it grows on low land where the fog lies in the morning."

Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Barre.—"That is my experience, and it has been considerable on that point. I have found invariably when my cows run where there is a large abundance of fresh feed that the flow increased, but the quality was not near as good for making butter. When the milk was obtained from a small amount of good feed, it was richer, and I could make more butter than I could from a large amount of feed of poorer quality. It is so in winter as well as summer; when we give a poorer quality of feed, and work in straw and meadow hay, the milk and butter are poorer in proportion."

These views being admitted, the question that naturally arises is:—

What can be done to Improve Pastures?

Where the land is low, and the growth is a variety of what are called "water grasses," *drainage* is indispensable. Ploughing and manure will accomplish something; but they will not bring a permanent remedy, and the operation will be an unprofitable one if it precedes drainage. In thousands of what are called "pasture runs," in New England, a narrow ditch, some two feet deep, turning with the turns of the valley, will essentially change the character of the grasses in the course of two or three years. Pasture lands more frequently need drainage than is generally supposed. When surplus water is taken off, finer sorts of grasses will come in, and the general growth, or bulk, will be increased. On the other hand, the grasses which flourish best in moist or wet soils, being deprived of their natural element, will gradually weaken and die out, leaving the finer grasses to occupy the whole soil.

It is not only the low lands which need draining; many hill pastures need it as much, as the growth upon them indicates too much water, just as clearly as the low grounds themselves. No ploughing or manuring will secure so many benefits as the draining. We have known land that was infested with a variety of coarse water grasses and skunk cabbage, brought into a heavy growth of herdsgrass and redtop, by simple drainage; no seed, manure or ploughing being added. It had, however, the wash of hills on two sides.

When the land is drained, then it may be profitably ploughed and manured, and will not fail to make satisfactory returns. The finer sorts of grasses will, by their greater numbers and more vigorous growth, check and weaken those which were natural to the wet land, and finally receive all the powers of the soil.

In order to improve a great many of our pastures there is no need of any particular scientific experiments. What is needed, is, the critical observation of the farmer himself, as to the effect of the feed upon the animals which are grazing the pastures; if fattening animals, then upon their thrift; if milch cows, then upon the quantity, and especially the *quality* of their milk.

No question is asked by farmers, with more interest and earnestness, than this:—"How can we improve our pastures?" What we have said is not intended to be applied to lands which can be easily ploughed. The suggestions here offered must be the true mode of commencement in the work.

After all, there are many pastures which it would not be advisable to drain or plough. Let them alone, and Nature will restore them in her own good time, by first covering them with the forest. In the mean time, turn the attention to making all the ploughable lands produce twice as much per acre as they ever have before.

THE ST. LOUIS, MO., FAIR.

A Remarkable Pamphlet.

We have before us the printed programme of the *12th Fair of the "St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association,"* which is to commence on Thursday, the third day of October next, and continue until the twelfth. The schedule of premiums amounts to $40,000, of which the merchants of St. Louis offer $10,000 for cotton. Competition is invited from the whole Union.

This association was organized in 1859, for the purpose of promoting improvements in all the departments of agriculture, including the great staples of industry and trade, also fruits, vegetables, ornamental gardening, the promotion of the mechanic arts, improvement of the race of all useful and domestic animals, the general advancement of rural economy, household manufactures, and the dissemination of useful knowledge upon all these subjects.

The capital stock of the association amounts to $82,000, and is owned by 750 persons, representing all classes. The grounds for the exhibition contain eighty acres, and the buildings erected upon them are large, quite showy and afford every convenience and accommodation for man and beast, day and night.

The regulations of the association are very precise, and in some particulars, rather unique. For instance:—If any exhibitor has, in an ungentlemanly and public manner taken exceptions to the judgment of an awarding committee, the Board of Directors shall *expel* said person so offending from competing for a premium or exhibiting on the grounds, until he shall have made a proper apology, and be reinstated by a vote of a majority of the whole Board of Directors. The penalty is just as stringent with regard to any false statement in regard to any animal or article presented, or for any interference with the judges while in the performance of their duties.

Another regulation is, that "No one shall act on an awarding committee who is related any person competing for the premium."

There is a department of the Association called "The Arena," where no person except the awarding committee on duty, and officers are allowed to enter while the exhibition is going on. Here each premium is voted upon separately and by ballot, and "members of the committee are not allowed, in any case, to *consult with each other* until *after* the award is made!" The awards are made in the forenoon of each day, and then made public. Their arrangements seem to be models for imitation. We wish our *young* and plucky neighbors good success in their grand work.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

We don't know whether this vegetable ever grew in old Jerusalem or not. The botanists say that the "Jerusalem" part of its name is a corruption of the Italian word *girasole*, which means sunflower. This sunflower artichoke has occupied some neglected corner of many of the gardens of New England probably from the first settlement of the country. The tubers look as though they might be good for something. The boys and the pigs dig and eat them, and the house-wife makes pickles of them. When a boy, we cooked some of them, but did not eat them for our supper. They were too soggy. Farmers have never been able to use them profitably. Now and then, however, some book-farmer, who knows more about writing essays than growing field crops, digs up a Cardiff Giant in the artichoke patch, and exhibits it to the best advantage. Just now it is on exhibition in Iowa. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes that parties who have been selling the seed in his vicinity claim that 15,000 bushels of tubers can be raised from an acre, while leaves and stalks, weighing five or six tons more, make valuable fodder, and that its succulent roots will prevent "hog cholera."

The editor of the *Tribune* replies by saying that some member of the New York Farmers' Club had spoken strongly in favor of this root, and gives the following as the result of an experiment in cultivating artichokes on the "Ogden Farm," which is managed by Col. Waring, with the view of demonstrating the profitableness of scientific farming. It is an extract of his "Ogden Farm Papers" in the *American Agriculturist*:—

Occasional letters received, asking for information about Jerusalem Artichoke, remind me that I owe some amends to readers of *The Tribune* and others who have taken my advice to adopt this as a root crop. It is all very well so long as you want artichokes; they grow easily and anywhere, and produce enormously of nutritious roots, but, if left in the same ground, they finally crowd it so closely as to make very small tubers, and then it becomes desirable to rotate them out of office. In this part of the programme I have signally failed, and any one who will show me how it is to be done, shall have my hearty thanks. I believe that they might be in time fed out by hogs, but as my patch is in the centre of a farm without interior fences, this is impracticable, and I have tried ploughing, mowing, freezing, pulling, digging and hand-picking to no purpose. I have now over about a quarter-acre not less than ten robust plants to the square foot—the very worst weed I ever saw. Still, with all that I have heretofore said in favor of this plant is strictly true. I did not know until now now true is the other side of the story, and I would advise no one to try it, except in a patch where hogs can be confined if necessary.

The Jerusalem Artichoke is classed among the "weeds of Maine," by Mr. Scribner, who says it is a native of Brazil, and when once established it is very difficult to eradicate, as any one of the many tubers will continue the plant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the Law of Horses, Embracing Law of Bargain, Sale and Warranty of Horses and other Live Stock; the Rule as to Unsoundness and Vice, and the Responsibilities of the Proprietors of Livery, Auction and Sale Stables, Innkeepers, Veterinary Surgeons and Farmers. By M. D. Harmover, Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1872. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Octavo, 246 pages. Sent prepaid for $3.00.

The title page, which we give in full, sufficiently indicates the purpose of the volume. The aim of the author is to afford assistance to the lawyer, and at the same time to enable the unprofessional reader to gain a general acquaintance with the law upon the subject. The principles which are stated are based on decisions of the courts, to which reference is made in notes. It appears to be carefully written, and evinces thorough research. The indexes are comprehensive and conveniently arranged. The table of cases cited in the work fills twenty-one pages. We most cheerfully recommend Mr. Hanover's book to horsemen, farmers, &c., who wish to know just enough about law to keep out of it. Those who wish to know more than this about the law of horses would do well to fee a lawyer as well as to buy the book.

INCREASE OF CROPS IN ENGLAND.—Statements are often published of the great increase of crops now raised in England over those which were produced many years ago. Drainage, rotation, better cultivation, more systematic and scientific management, &c., have been suggested as the causes of this improvement. But we have often thought that proper credit was not given to the vast amount of fertilizers that have of late been imported into that country. A Mr. Wall is credited with the statement that since 1837, no less than $150,000,000 worth of bones have been imported into England; and since 1841, upwards of 1,500,000 tons of guano have been used. The amount of ashes, oil-cake, &c., imported is not stated. "Manure is the mother of the meal chest," and the father of large crops.

BRUSH FOR FIRE-WOOD.—Our correspondent, John Davis, Esq., of Decatur, Ill., suggests in the Kansas *Real Estate Register* the cultivation of such quick growing wood as lombardy poplar, soft maple, willow, &c., to be cut yearly. He is a nurseryman, as well as farmer, and says, nurserymen are aware that *brush*, when made into cuttings and firmly bound into bundles, burns slowly and is good fuel. His attention was first called to the subject by burning bundles of cuttings in his office stove, which were left over from sales and planting out. This plan is recommended for immediate use in treeless and coal-less sections of the west, and as a substitute for ears of corn as firewood.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have received a pamphlet copy of the Premium List, &c., for the Exhibition at Lowell, Sept. 3-6; also a copy of a pocket edition of the "Horse Department of the Ninth Annual New England Fair." "$2150 offered as a Special Premium for Trotting and Pacing Horses." The abandonment of the proposed Fair by the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, will leave the New England Fair a clear field. We understand that entries thus far are in advance of those of former years up to a corresponding date. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing Daniel Needham, Esq., Boston.

THE SQUASH VINE WORM.—We have been informed that Mr. Benjamin F. Dean, of Taunton, a very successful grower of squashes, is in the habit of applying to each hill about a pint of water in which guano has been dissolved at the rate of three pounds of guano to a barrel of water. This promotes the growth of the vine, and he thinks serves to keep off the miller that lays the egg from which the "worm" hatches. We understood the water is applied as soon as the squashes commence their growth and continued until all danger is passed.

ORLEANS COUNTY, VT.—We are informed by the Secretary that the Annual Fair of the Agricultural Society of this county will be held at Barton, Oct. 1, 2, and not on the days published in our list last week. President, H. C. Cleveland, Coventry; Vice Presidents, Emery Cook, Glover, and J. W. Dodge, Irasburgh; Secretary, Z. E. Jameson, Irasburgh; Assistant Secretary, D. W. Camp, Newport; Treasurer, I. N. Cushman, Irasburgh.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Pamphlet copies of Lists of Premiums, Rules, &c., have been received of the Fair of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture at Topeka, Sept. 16-20,—Alfred Gray, Topeka and Wyandott, Secretary; of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, at Atlanta, Oct. 14-19—Samuel Barrett, Atlanta, Secretary; of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, Milwaukee, Sept 23-27,—W. W. Field, Boscobel, Secretary.

PRIZES FOR COOKING.—The *California Farmer* says that, at the suggestion of Judge David Belden, the Santa Clara Agricultural Society has offered $120 in six premiums for the best prepared and cooked plain dinners, on condition that not less than six ladies compete. For the best, $40, second best, $30; for the third best, $20; and three prizes of $10 each.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

OX-EYE DAISY, OR WHITE WEED.

Can you or any of your correspondents tell me what will kill the ox-eye daisy? Enclosed is a specimen of flower. JOSEPH WALKER.
Marlboro', Mass., July 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—On the first appearance of this pest on the farm, if it comes as "single spies," farmers may prevent its spread by digging up the plants by the roots, using a knife or something else to loosen the soil so as to remove it root and branch. But if it appears "in battalions" as it often does when the seed is sown with foul grain or grass seed, this sort of guerrilla warfare will not dislodge the enemy. From what we have seen and experienced of attempts to prevent the spread of this weed, we have not much confidence in any method of extermination that we can recommend. We have dug up single plants by the bushel, till not an "eye" could be seen glaring at us, but in a short time as many more would raise their heads in derision of our efforts.

Early cutting, thorough cultivation and large crops of grass have been recommended. Some Brown, an intelligent farmer of Hampton Falls, N. H., with a rank growth of the white weed on a field of his, the seed of which was sown unbeknown with redtop seed. He cut the crop in June, while in blossom, before the seeds were ripened sufficiently to germinate. He ploughed the field immediately after haying. The season favored him; the summer and fall were hot and dry, and the winter cold with little snow, but many changes in the weather. From early spring to August the surface was thoroughly harrowed at intervals of only a few days, and all the white weed or daisy plants that showed themselves were pulled up. The land was seeded down in August, and a good dressing of ashes applied.

A good catch and a heavy crop of grass followed, and the daisy also appeared in force. He purchased refuse salt, and applied a handful to their roots wherever they appeared, carefully breaking off all flowers that appeared. This process was continued as long as the daisy showed itself. The next year the few plants that appeared were treated in the same manner. Wherever the salt was applied vegetation was entirely destroyed over a space as large as a man's hand.

Such is a brief history of a successful battle with the ox-eye daisy. All the circumstances favored the victor. The daisy had had no chance to get a firm hold, or to fill the soil with its seeds. It had not entrenched itself in fence corners, head-lands or road-sides. A stunning blow was dealt to it in its infancy, and that blow was followed by others thick and heavy. Yet the most persevering efforts were required to eradicate it.

Can any of our correspondents tell Mr. Walker of an easier way of killing the daisy?

It is estimated that a single plant may produce fifteen thousand seeds in a year. The seeds are larger than timothy seed, shaped something like the carrot seed, but smooth and destitute of fuzz. Its color is a light drab and brown, in parallel stripes from end to end.

Mr. S. L. Boardman, is quoted in "The Weeds of Maine" for the assertion that the white weed may be destroyed by ploughing the sod the first year, plant with corn, hoe and cultivate well *once a week*. The next year sow and plough in two crops of buckwheat. On the third plough, manure well and plant corn again. On the fourth year plough in two crops of buckwheat as before.

THE LAW OF BEE-TREES.

Suppose a swarm of bees locate themselves in a large and valuable tree on the farm of a neighbor of the owner of the bees, has the latter a right to mark his name on the bark of the tree, or to claim or injure it in any way? Is there any way by which the owner can secure bees thus located without injury to the tree? Please ask some of your bee raising readers to reply. Z.
Massachusetts, July 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have an opinion as to the right of the owner of the bees, in such case, to mar or injure in any way the tree in which they have located, but as the opinion of the readers of the FARMER is asked for we will not obtrude ours, as, being no lawyer, we may be mistaken. The method of securing the bees without injury to the tree would depend on circumstances not within our knowledge.

SOWING PLASTER—PREPARING LAND FOR WHEAT.

I would like to inquire through the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, when is the best time to apply Plaster as a top-dressing for grass land, whether Autumn or Spring, and how much per acre? Also, who will inform me *when* and *how* to prepare the land for sowing a few kernels of a very superior kind of wheat which I have received from the Capital of Oregon? My land is meadow, lying on a small stream. TIMOTHY WHEELER.
Waterbury Centre. Vt., July 22, 1872.

REMARKS.—Plaster is usually applied in the Spring, and perhaps 100 pounds is about an average amount to an acre. Its effects are more obvious on clover than on any other plant. Its benefits are less perceptible in New England than at the West. Its operation is very much a mystery as yet. Its use on a small scale involves little expense.

CROPS AND WEATHER IN SUNDERLAND, MASS.

The hay crop has now been nearly all gathered in, and it proves to be a light one; but the breadth sown to oats, hungarian grass and fodder corn, (all of which are growing in favor with farmers,) will make the amount of forage fully equal to the average of years.

The weather has been rather wet thus far, and vegetation has made a luxuriant growth, including that parasite crop, *tobacco*, which was started under adverse circumstances on account of the depredations of *cut worms*.

Apples promise to be abundant, and at present the fruit is uncommonly fair.

The onion crop is rapidly approaching maturity. The yield will be good, but the average is small and the aggregate amounts will fall below the average of former years. W.
Sunderland, Mass., July 30, 1872.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This grass is but little cultivated in Vermont, and inquiry is often made in regard to its relative value as compared with other cultivated grasses, such as timothy, redtop, &c. Some think it the same as witch grass,—a pest—but it is no harder to kill than timothy. It will bear considerable shade, and is therefore suitable for orchards as its name denotes. It is a coarse, sedgy grass, inclined to grow in tussocks if not seeded thickly; a rapid grower, making nearly as much growth in a day as timothy will in a week. It ripens early and must be cut in blossom or it becomes hard and woody, and is not relished by stock.

It will not do for an after-dinner farmer to sow it, for his haying might clash with planting. On account of rainy weather we did not cut our orchard grass this year till July 1st. The seed was ripe and shelled badly. It should have been cut as early as the 20th of June.

It is *not* suitable to sow with redtop, timothy and clover for a permanent meadow; for it ripens before the other grasses get their growth. It is good to sow with early clover if you wish to mow only one year, as it ripens about the time of early clover. On rich land it is a good grass to sow for soiling, as it grows rapidly and may be cut a number of times. For a pasture it answers a good purpose, as it bears cropping very well and grows very fast after being eaten down.

But for a permanent mowing I should never sow orchard grass where only one crop is cut in a season. It is vastly inferior to timothy, redtop and fowl meadow for that purpose. In fact the longer I raise it, and the more I feed of it the less inclined I am to like it; and I do not believe that the graziers of New England would be benefited by its more general dissemination. J. R. W.
Springfield, Vt., July 30, 1872.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—Mr. Alexander, of Kentucky, has sold two Short-horn heifers to an English purchaser for the sum of $13,000.

—It is nearly spring time in Australia. It begins August 20th; summer, November 20th; autumn, February 20th; winter, May 20th.

—A Leicestershire ewe, owned by Henry Robinson, living near Cedar Falls, Io., yielded a fleece weighing eighteen pounds.

—A farmer near Keokuk, Iowa, devotes forty acres to clover and garden flowers for the benefit of his bees, and sells 4000 pounds of honey a year and $700 worth of bees.

—According to the *Western Farmer*, of twenty-six varieties of potatoes planted on the same day, at the experimental farm of the Wisconsin University, the early rose is the most vigorous grower.

—In Switzerland, a milkmaid who is a good singer, gets more salary than others, because under the influence of music cows "give down" better and give more milk.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has recently decided that Highway Commissioners and their sureties are responsible for damages resulting from defective bridges, and not the townships or municipal corporations.

—Last week a gentleman in Warren, Ill., sold a lot of horses and other property, and had a $1000 bond of some defunct railroad palmed off on him in payment,—the worthless paper being represented to him to be a United States bond.

—The *Poultry World* says correspondents in the "Gulf States" ask for some remedy or preventive for the attacks of mosquitoes on young chickens. The bite of the mosquito causes a large sore or ulcer so severe oftentimes as to eat the eyes out of the head of the poor chick, which always dies.

—Mr. R. B. Kerr has shown the editor of the Mexico, Mo., *Intelligencer* a specimen of the fleece taken from six yearling Cotswold sheep weighing seventy-one and a half pounds, or an average of nearly twelve pounds. The wool of one of the fleeces measured eighteen and a half inches.

—The *London Milk Journal* says:—In England, the system of associated dairies steadily gains ground, and butter factories on this principle are being opened. The quality also of the butter is steadily improving, and bids fair to rival that produced in Holstein and Mecklenburg, which now stands first in that market.

—Mr. H. McNary, a farmer residing in Leroy, Mich., had his foot so badly cut and mangled by being thrown before the knives of a mower, that amputation, it is thought, will be necessary. Mr. McNary received his injury in undertaking to drive a vicious horse on the mower which others refused to use in such a place.

—There are now in daily use on the Michigan Central railroad fifty-one cars fitted up expressly for carrying butter, beef and eggs from Chicago to Boston and New York. An average of four of these loaded cars start East each day, and are inspected and re-iced at Detroit before they go further.

—A correspondent of the Dubuque *Times* writing from Pocahontas county, says: "The entire absence of timber in this part of the country has brought the farming community to see the necessity of setting out trees. The consequence is that thousands of acres of timber have been set out this spring in Northwestern Iowa, which in a few years will be very ornamental to the country, and also take the sharp edges off our prairie winds."

—Mr. George Geddes closes his answer to an inquiry in the New York *Tribune*, as to the best time for cutting wheat, by the very sensible remark, that, "after all that has been said, I must repeat the assertion, that nothing but actual knowledge derived from experience can guide the grain raiser in forming his judgment as to when he should begin his harvest and how he shall conduct it, so as to best avoid the dangers of being either too soon or too late at this crisis in the business of the whole year."

—The *Western Farmer* has reports from a number of counties in Wisconsin of more or less serious injury to the wheat crop from drought, hot weather, chinch bugs, and a new kind of worm—supposed to be the Stalk Borer—*Gortyna nitela*—the largest of which are about one and a half inches long. A tobacco grower in the vicinity of Madison, who has travelled through the principal tobacco regions of Wisconsin, says that owing to the drought not more than two-thirds of the land prepared for tobacco this year, has been set.

—The *Ohio Farmer* says more injury is done to carriages by greasing too plentifully than the reverse. Tallow is recommended as a better lubricator than lard for wood axletrees, and castor-oil for iron; lard is apt to penetrate the hub, and work its way around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Just enough grease should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating. To oil an iron axle, first wipe clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor-oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is enough for the four.

—The *American Rural Home* says that an editor or commercial writer who can give advice as to the exact time when to sell farm produce, which is reliable in most cases even, had better quit his pen and take to trade. He has mistaken his calling. The knowledge that would secure such a result would enable a man to accumulate millions of dollars by manipulating grain in the great central markets of the world. Information as to the state of the markets and the prospects of crops, an editor can place before his readers, but then his mission is done; direct advice, as to acting, he should be chary in giving, and his readers wary in following. The producer must be governed largely by circumstances.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY STOCK.

MR. EDITOR:—In the NEW ENGLAND FARMER of March 23d, you published an account of my feeding and management of dairy stock. I did not claim to be the originator of the system I described; but gave the credit to Mr. John T. Ellsworth of Barre, Mass., who first brought the subject to my notice through the agricultural press.

The principal difference between this "Barre system," as it is now called, and the old practice of feeding, is in substituting two for three meals per day,—each meal occupying some two or more hours in the feeding, and given, the first early in the forenoon, and the last in season to be finished before evening.

A few weeks after my article appeared, Mr. Ellsworth published a reply, and criticised some points in my management where they differed from his own practice.

For instance, he waters his cows immediately after eating, both morning and evening, while mine do not drink for some hours after the morning meal.

Again, he feeds his poorer kind of fodder at the first part of their meal, while I give mine the best first. He gives a variety, if possible, every day, while I strive to give mine the best all the time, as far as possible. He thinks no good farmer would think of wintering stock without a good supply of roots, while I make but little use of them; and lastly he doctors his animals twice a week with a table spoonful of salt, ashes and plaster, while I doctor not at all.

I should have made some reply to Mr. Ellsworth's letter at the time, only that I wished to make some further experiments and observations first, which I did in the spring before turning to grass. And lately I have noticed that a farmer who does most of his work himself, has not much time to spare to tell what he knows about farming, through the paper. But now that the last field of English hay is cut and housed, and while the second crop or rowen is growing, I think an hour spent in accounting for the difference between my management and that of Mr. Ellsworth is due both to him and to the readers of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

And first about the watering. He thinks it very necessary to water immediately after eating; and would even give his meal dry to induce his cows to drink more than they otherwise would.

Since reading his letter in the FARMER, I have tried watering immediately after eating, and have fed meal dry; but with no satisfactory results. If I give the meal dry, the cows throw it all over the stable and barn floor with their tongues while trying to lick it up, and waste a considerable portion of it; while if it is slightly moistened they eat it without wasting.

I often see in the agricultural papers articles advising farmers to give their cows meal with a great quantity of water, so as to induce them to give a large quantity of milk in return. I do not know who writes those articles, but I doubt if they come from people who buy their milk by the quart.

I think it quite possible that a cow may for a time be made to give an increased amount of milk by being drenched with large quantities of water. I have no use for that kind of milk, as mine is made into butter, nor do I believe a cow should be treated in that way; nor do I believe salt should be given for the purpose of inducing them to drink extra quantities of water. And while speaking of salt, I will say that I should feel it a small hardship to be deprived of its use entirely as *food* or medicine for all kinds of farm stock. I never think of giving any to my fowls or swine, and very seldom to my horses or cows, and I think I can show as healthy a looking herd of animals as one will often meet.

My experience with salt for stock is that the less they have, the less they want. The habit or disease of gnawing bones and boards is something I am not troubled with at all, and my farm has been as free from cases of abortion as has Mr. Ellsworth's,—never having had a single case.

After reading Mr. Ellsworth's letter, I tried to water my cows immediately after eating their morning meal, by turning them out into the yard where is a tub of water that is seldom frozen over, except in the most extreme weather. The result proved that they did not get thirsty so early in the morning. They would frequently stay out two hours without drinking, and till just as they saw me ready to tie them up again. Mr. E. refers to the habit of human beings. I will only say that I think *people* do not usually feel as thirsty early in the morning in cold weather as later in the day. Fevers run the highest in the afternoon.

It is not to criticise Mr. Ellsworth's practice, but to defend my own, that I write. I and my cows are not thirsty early in the morning, so I do not water them till they will drink, and I take no extra means to induce thirst. I believe we Americans generally use too much drink, both for ourselves and our horses. Of course this is only an opinion.

Mr. Ellsworth feeds his poorest fodder first and keeps giving that which is better and better, finishing off with rowen or the best of hay and meal. He says, how can we expect a cow to eat the poorer qualities of fodder "after she has had a *sufficient amount of good hay*." The italics in this case are mine, and on this one point I am willing to admit that I *do criticise* Mr. Ellsworth's system as he gives it.

I have found it one of the most difficult questions to decide just how much feed to give a cow in milk. If her feed is too little or too poor, I am the loser, and she the sufferer; while if it is too rich, or given in undue quantities, the result is equally bad for both.

I am in the habit of feeding considerable quantities of grain; first because it is often cheaper than hay, and secondly because I do not believe that hay alone will enable a cow to do all that she is capable of doing and yet keep in perfect health and condition. Now when grain is cheaper than hay, it seems to me that we should use all that it is safe to use. Then I wish to give them as much of the best of hay as I think they need, but this point has been so difficult a one for me to decide that I have adopted the practice of giving them nearly or quite as much as I think they need, and then follow it with a feeding of poorer quality.

Now, as Mr. Ellsworth says, if the cow has had a *sufficient* amount of good hay, I do not expect her to eat that which is poorer, unless it is for the *variety*, of which he speaks. But if for variety's sake, or because she is not quite satisfied, she will eat a portion of this inferior feed, I am not afraid of her being injured by over feeding, as she might be if I gave her a feed of the best and richest kind after she had had a sufficient amount of feed already.

This is the *theory*. I gave the *facts* in my other communication, which are that my cattle will not eat poor feed up clean in the morning when they have reason to expect something better soon; but they will *nose* it over, and frequently pitch it out of their mangers on to the floor or under their feet and wait for such feed as they seem to think they deserve. But when fed the poorer qualities last, they know by experience that it is the last of that meal, and if they are not quite full they will eat it, and if they are already sufficiently fed, I am sure they ought not to eat it. In this way I think I can more nearly reach the exact point between too little feed and a surfeit, than in any other way.

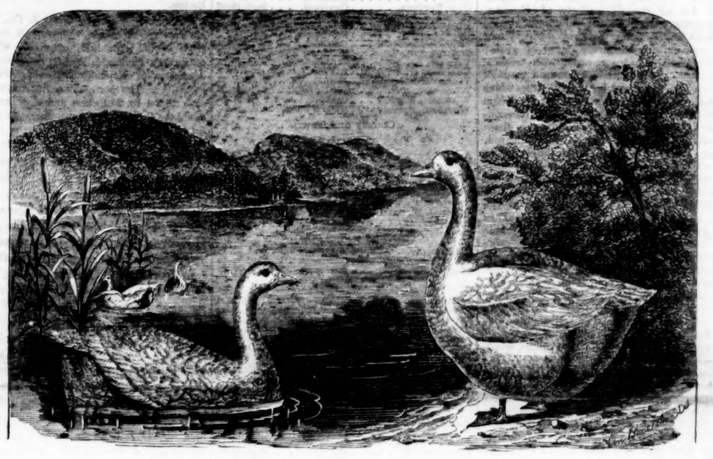
My object in feeding only two meals instead of three is not principally to save the value of one of three meals per day, but to keep the cattle in better health by giving them ample time to chew over and digest the food between their meals, which they cannot do if three full meals are crowded together as they generally are in the short days of winter.

On the subject of roots for cows I must say that I would like to feed a few daily, through the winter. I have no doubt but that by the using up of all coarser kinds of fodder. My land, I believe, is much better adapted to the raising of grass than of roots. I make it an object to raise all the best of hay that I can. It takes much less labor to grow and harvest it than the same value of roots, especially on good grass land. I design to have but little of what is called coarse fodder for winter use, and my two and three crops of rowen-like hay in a season, with as much grain of different kinds as I am sure I can feed with perfect safety to the health of the animals, is such a diet as seems to leave little necessity for roots to keep the bowels right. If I were on *sandy* land I think I should raise more roots.

I think one great reason why farmers and writers seem to differ so much on certain subjects is that they are located on soil of such an opposite character. Let us have a good deal of charity for each other in our different opinions and farm practices.

The subject of rowen as a steady feed I will leave till another time. After such decisions as Dr. Loring's on that question, it seems hardly modest for one like myself to say anything on the opposite side.

A. W. CHEEVER.
Sheldonville, Mass., July 10, 1872.



EMBDEN GEESE.

Mr. Bement gives the late Col. Samuel Jaques, of Ten Hills Farm, near Boston, the credit of the first introduction of this variety; and says, they are originally from Holland, and the appellation of Embden has been obtained from the town of that name in Hanover. To the *Poultry World*,—a paper, by the way, that we can recommend to the notice of poultry breeders, who wish for a journal devoted to their specialty—we are indebted for the above cut, and for the following description:—

"This is a very handsome breed of geese. Their snow-white, or, as some say, "blossom-white" plumage, appears to advantage whether on the glassy or dimpled surface of a pond, or set in a border of green turf. Red is called the surveyor's color, because it appears the most distinct under varying circumstances, and next comes white. White-feathered breeds both of land and water fowls do not offer variegated markings and delicate shadings to delight the fancier's eye, but what is lost in these respects, is gained in vividness of color, and consequent boldness of outline when they are viewed from a distance.

As the standard of excellence is brief in enumerating the distinctive features of this breed, we quote in full:

Plumage, uniformly pure white. Bill, flesh color. Legs and feet, orange.

Scale of Points.

Size and weight,	40
Plumage,	15
Color,	15
Symmetry,	20
Condition,	10
Total,	100

The number of points (40) on a scale of 100, or nearly fifty per cent., indicates the importance attached to size in Embden Geese in common with the Toulouse variety. Forty to fifty pounds per pair is a not unusual weight, though for all practical purposes less will answer.

It is well to select breeding stock that are large, but naturally large; that is, such as start from goslings, showing a predisposition to make good-sized frames well filled, without excessive feeding and fattening."

For the New England Farmer.

FARMING IN RHODE ISLAND.

EDITORS NEW ENGLAND FARMER:—If the following hasty sketches of two farms in Rhode Island, which I recently visited, will be of interest to the readers of the FARMER in other sections of New England, they are at your service.

The Farm of Wm. M. Rogers

Impresses me as one of the best, if not the very best on the Island. The fields that are now ready for the mower, tedder and rake have a splendid burden of clean grass, that, on the whole forty acres, will average two tons of hay per acre, and some acres will cut three tons of well cured hay. This condition of productiveness has been attained by draining, manuring and culture during the last fifteen years, and the result may well be regarded with satisfaction by the owner.

His pasture of twelve acres feeds one cow per acre. About three acres of it had been ploughed, and was reseeded to grass this spring. The cows had recently been let upon the green feed of pasture, and it proves their favorite feeding place.

Eight of these cows yielded in one week eighty-six pounds of butter. Last year nine cows yielded within a few pounds of a ton of butter, between the middle of April and November, which was all sold at forty-five cents a pound. It was marketed at Newport, and retailed at a considerably higher price.

Most of Mr. Rogers' stock is of his own breeding, and consists of full blooded and grade Jerseys. Six beautiful heifer calves, raised this year, were allowed to suck until two and a half months old, and then were weaned and have since done well on grass and water.

His orchard, of his own planting, comprises nice large trees, well set with fruit. His dwarf pear trees have as large a crop as they ought to mature.

The two acres of ornamental grounds almost entirely escaped the evil effects of the past winter, that marred the beauty of so many homes, by the destruction of evergreens.

The satisfaction Mr. Rogers takes in his success with his crops, dairy and trees, is not because of their real value, estimated in dollars and cents, but because having retired from business in the city to a home in the country, he sought to make that home home-like; and instead of saying to an agent plant, cultivate and buy until I have crops, trees, cattle, horses and carriages around me, such as I ought to have, he has solved these problems successfully by his own good sense, and it is a source of pleasure that his plans have resulted in such perfection as life-long farmers seldom attain.

Rowland Chase

Has a small farm toward the north end of the Island. He has about twelve acres in cultivated crops, and the present prospects are favorable for a good income. Three acres are in strawberries. The third of July a thousand quarts or baskets were picked by about twenty women and girls, and previous pickings made the whole quantity over ten thousand quarts, and the vines have still many partially ripe berries, and must be picked over twice more and will yield one thousand quarts more. The prospect is, perhaps, that the whole crop would average about twenty-five cents a quart,—the market being at Boston, Fall River, Providence and Newport. The extremely hot weather was oppressive to the pickers, and they were compelled to stop in the middle of the day. They began early in the morning, each one taking a few baskets and a row. Each one was expected to pick all the ripe berries in her row. As fast as the baskets were full, a young man gathered them up in a large market basket, giving each picker as many checks as she picked baskets; each check entitling her to two cents. The baskets were carried to a tent in the side of the field and were packed in crates that would hold twenty-four baskets, and were then ready to be carried to the depot. Three times a day the covered wagon carried its load two miles to the depot, and brought empty crates and baskets back. Some of the pickers could pick a hundred baskets in a day, and toward the last they got three cents a basket.

These strawberries were in rows or beds, about thirty inches wide and about two feet apart. The reason for this large yield is the liberal dressing of ashes applied last fall,—about five bushels on a row twenty rods long. The other crops are cabbage seed, carrot seed, turnip seed, and early potatoes, for which, if prices are as good as usual, a thousand dollars will be realized.

There are several other farms in the vicinity, devoted to strawberries and seeds, which crops are found more profitable than common farming. The Wilson's Albany is the variety of berry generally grown. A few Jucunda are planted and yield the largest berry, but the W

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, . . . 15 cents per line
Each subsequent insertion, . . . 12 " " "
Business Notices, each insertion, . . 20 " " "
Double Column, " " . . . . 40 " " "
Reading Matter Notices, ... 50 " " "

Outs, double price for space occupied.

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week as Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in valid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Extra display, including double column advertisements, and appropriate cuts, allowed at reasonable rates.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar, and no gift enterprises, lottery swindle, or any other humbug taken at any price.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are net prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Foreign news is not of special importance. Minister Gladstone had a narrow escape from death by a premature explosion of gun cotton, on the 1st inst. Stanley, the American "discoverer" of Livingstone, has arrived in London. He was entertained by Minister Washburne, at Paris, on the 31st. The Paris papers doubt the authenticity of the letters published by him. The English press look on the recent movement of Messrs. Sumner and Banks as indicative of the election of Greeley. A thanksgiving service for the success of the new loan was held in Paris on the 4th. There have been destructive freshets in the South of France. The Spanish government proposes a new loan. We have more rumors regarding proceedings at Geneva, but there is little that is reliable. It seems to be the opinion that affairs are progressing favorably.

Later advices report a warm reception of Amadeus at San Sebastin. We are again told that no confidence is to be placed in the daily rumors as to the doing at Geneva. It is expected the Board will complete its labors and adjourn within a month. An Egyptian force is marching on Abyssinia, and it is thought will conquer the country.

The genuineness of the Livingstone letters has been certified to by the English authorities, and by Dr. Livingstone's son.

Mexican news states that an amnesty for political offences has been declared. An election for President is to take place. The new Minister to this country states that the strongest relations of peace are to be maintained with the United States. Later advices report hostility to the new government, and that Trevino and Quiroga refuse to accept the amnesty.

From San Francisco we have a rather extravagant report of the discovery of deposits of diamonds and rubies, and—here's the joke—a stock company is to be formed to secure them. The Indians in Colorado are said to be showing hostile intentions. The Indian Agent desires they may be dealt with by the military.

The captured Cuban war-vessel Pioneer was on Saturday taken possession of by a United States marshal and will be at once dismantled. The revenue cutter Moccasin is thus relieved of watching her. The case will come before the United States court in Providence on the 28th instant.

By the breaking of the wall of the upper canal at Holyoke, last Saturday, damage to the amount of $25,000 was done, and several thousand operatives thrown out of employ.

Judge Chase is reported to be in a critical condition of health.

Our fire record shows another heavy destruction of property. The loss, not including any thing less than $10,000, foots up over $1,250,000, while, by some estimates, one fire alone, destroyed nearly double that amount.

North Carolina is said to have elected the Republican ticket. The contest was close and the State has been claimed by both sides, and the latest advices still leave the result doubtful.

The weather is growing dog-dayish—if we may coin a word. We have had some rain since our last, but the thermometer has not ranged very high. Crop reports are generally quite favorable.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese ambassadors and their suite arrived in this city on Friday of last week, and were quartered at the Revere House, as the guests of the city. During the day they were shown the points of most interest in the city, and in the afternoon were entertained by the Board of Trade at one of the most select and splendid banquets ever given in this city. The *Advertiser* says:—

The banquet occurred at four o'clock in the afternoon. Over two hundred of the leading merchants and business men of Boston were present and participated heartily in the reception, which all were made to feel was quite as heartily accepted and enjoyed by the intelligent and observant gentlemen who were the guests of the day. The array of speakers embodied an aggregate of eminence and distinction which has seldom been equalled on any similar occasion.

The Hon. A. H. Rice was most happy in doing the honors on behalf of the board of trade and calling out those who made after-dinner speeches. Collector Russell spoke for the national government, Governor Washburn represented the Commonwealth, and Mayor Gaston the city of Boston. The names of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Judge Hoar, Professor Holmes and Secretary Boutwell, all of whom were heard, and were, we trust, interpreted to the Oriental listeners, signify how fully literature and politics were joined in tribute to the new and hopeful experiment in civilization in the East.

After the banquet a special call summoned the fire department and an exhibition of their skill and efficiency gave great satisfaction to the members of the Embassy as well as to a large crowd of spectators.

On Saturday the Embassy visited Lawrence and Lowell and inspected some of the leading factories of those cities. Monday a portion of the Embassy went to Hudson and Marlborough, and visited the tannery and shoe establishments in those places. Others were taken to Providence and inspected the various mechanical industries of that city. In all three places they were cordially received by the inhabitants, the demonstrations of welcome were kindly in the extreme, and on their return to this city they expressed themselves well pleased with the entertainments afforded them.

Tuesday morning, accompanied down the harbor by a large party of invited guests, the Embassy took passage on the Cunard steamship Olympus for England, their work in this country being completed.

NEW ENGLAND FAIR.—We learn from an authoritative source that the prospects are favorable for the best show yet held by the New England Society. The postponement of the proposed Show of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, which was to have been held in this city, has had a decided effect in inducing many prominent breeders to enter their stock without further delay, and we understand that the entries are considerably in excess of those made at this time last year.

THE MOWING MACHINE TRIAL.—We learn by a brief dispatch that the committee on mowing machines at the recent trial at Rutland, Vt., have completed their labors by the following awards:— Gold medal to Eureka mower, silver medal to St. Alban's Buckeye, bronze medal to Kirby mower, diploma to Wood's mower. The awards on one-horse mowers are: Gold medal to New Model Buckeye, silver medal to Sprague mower.

SUITS FOR LIBEL.—General Judson Kilpatrick has brought libel suits against the *Bangor Courier*, laying his damages at $30,000, and the New York *Times*. The publisher of the *Times* was brought before Justice Hogan, who ordered him discharged on his own recognizance, to await the action of the District-Attorney.

THE HASSLER EXPEDITION.

On the 19th of July it was decided to put the steamer Hassler—which has been lying at Panama for some time, while Prof. Agassiz and his party have hunted specimens—into dry dock at that port, and to remove her barnacles. This operation over, the little craft was expected to leave for Acapulco and San Francisco July 24. From Panama a number of the expedition party went to San Pablo, their visit to which is thus described:—

"Dividing our party so as to utilize the time as much as possible, two stopped at Obispo and two at San Pablo, six miles further on, while Professor and Mrs. Agassiz and Dr. Hill remained at Mamee, an intermediate station. We, who went to San Pablo, were received with the greatest kindness and cordiality by the gentleman who resided there and by his family, and we have cause to be exceedingly grateful for their many hospitable attentions. Our stay there more than compensated for all the discomforts of Panama. Their cottage is a beautiful little place, shaded by cocoa palms, covered with clustering vines, and commanding a lovely view of grassy meadows and hillsides covered with tropical vegetation. It is within a hundred yards of the Chagres, renowned for the alligators which inhabit its waters and the malarial poison which hangs about its shores, though its reputation is an exaggerated one in both these respects. One bank was partially cleared, but on the other a dense forest descended to the water's edge, and at night we could hear the wonderful variety of sounds which arose from it—the hum of insects, the twitter and chirping of birds, the mournful cry of the sloth, the howling and shrieking of monkeys and parrots, intermingling with innumerable and indescribable noises. We drew a seine at several places along the river and obtained a variety of species and small fish. The forests were, however, the most attractive spots, from their strangeness and immensity. They certainly far exceed in luxuriance anything we have yet seen, even those at Rio, though this may be partly attributed to the difference of seasons. Penetrating them by narrow, winding mule or cow paths, or following up the beds of the streamlets, there was something novel or wonderful at every step. Under foot were ipomœas, bignonias and aristolochias with their white, purple and yellow flowers, and great beds of mimosæ, shrinking and withering out of sight at the first touch as though they sank into the ground; astride of trunks of fallen trees or perched on boughs and stems were orchids of beautiful and fantastic shapes; the delicate, waxy, taper-like berries of the wild pepper made "Christmas trees" of the bushes; vanilla plants, with green ovate leaves and white flowers, perfumed the air; overhead were cedars, oaks, palms, locusts, wild figs, bamboos, anims, and hundreds of unknown families, sending down a shower of pendant llanos, while their stems, of all conceivable shapes, sizes and colors, were encircled by a lacework of vines or furred with mosses and tree ferns. The bulk of many of the trees was as remarkable as their variety. Some of their trunks were fifteen and twenty feet in diameter and a hundred or a hundred and fifty in height; some slender smooth and branchless; others gnarled and twisted, sending out great Briareus-like arms, and buttressed at the base so that the natives cut off natural planks for the doors of their huts."

The Hassler, says the *Journal*, is now about to begin the work for which she was constructed—the survey of a route from Panama to San Francisco, and the survey of our Pacific coast. Her scientific guests are allowed to accompany her still further, and hope to have some opportunities of scientific work on the way to San Francisco. They have lost, however, the company of Count Pourtales, one of the pioneers of deep-sea dredging, who returned to New York by the last steamer but one from Panama.

The Panama Railroad government has been exceedingly thoughtful and attentive to Prof. Agassiz and his party, who have made several trips to Aspinwall and intermediate stations for the sake of making collections in natural history. Both the plants and the animals of the Isthmus are exceedingly interesting. "The vegetation," says a correspondent, "is truly tropical; and, although inferior in richness to the accounts given of Nicaragua on the one side and the Amazon Valley on the other, it seems to me finer than that of Southern Brazil, which I saw last Febuary."

THE NEW CHICAGO.

With all our knowledge of the wonderful enterprise of our western brethren, it seems almost incredible that the restoration of Chicago from the ruins of the fire of last October could proceed so rapidly as seems to be the case. The *Tribune* of that city gives us a glimpse of what has been done, in the following:—

It is about nine and a half months since Chicago was destroyed by fire. Already the city is on its feet again. It will be remembered that 98,500 people were left homeless. Of these, 74,500 resided in 13,300 buildings in the North Division, where 1470 acres were burned over, and every house consumed. Now we are told that dwellings for *seventy thousand* people have been erected in that Division. In the South Division, where the hotels, theatres, stores, and warehouses were destroyed, and where 3650 buildings were burned on 460 acres, the ground is nearly covered, and the buildings now completed and those under construction outnumber, as they will exceed in style, value and solidity, the buildings which were destroyed by the fire in the same district. Twenty-six miles of streets are so occupied. It must be remembered that for three months after the fire very little new work was done. The winter impeded operations somewhat, but no work went on. Over all this district the derricks stand up like the masts of shipping. In the West Division, where 500 buildings were destroyed, there will be this season erected as many permanent buildings and blocks of brick, stone and iron as in any previous season were built in all Chicago. The *Tribune* adds that the workmen have refused to strike; that the ordinary business of the city has been unprecedented; that the deposits in the savings banks have increased, since April, nearly two millions of dollars; and that at no time has money for commercial purposes in Chicago been scarce. This is a most wonderful statement, and it forms a splendid illustration of the energy and vigor of the American character.

THE RESULT OF SPOTTED TAIL'S VISIT.—Spotted Tail and his band of Sioux had their farewell interview with the commissioner of Indian affairs and the Secretary of the Interior on Wednesday of last week, and left for New York the following day. A Washington dispatch says the result of the visit is that Spotted Tail consents to the removal of his reservation to the White River, some distance to the northward, as desired by the Interior department, and professes entire satisfaction with the change and general situation. He asked permission to go with his band on a buffalo hunt on the Republican Fork this fall, that his annuity goods might be issued semi-annually, and that a little money might be supplied his company to buy presents for their children on their return home. The last request will be granted, the goods will be distributed twice a year as soon as storehouses adequate for their protection are completed, and permission for the hunt will be referred to the President for decision.

THE LIVINGSTONE CORRESPONDENCE.—The New York *Herald's* London dispatch has letters received by Stanley from Viscount Enfield, Earl Granville and a son of Dr. Livingstone. Lord Enfield, in the name of Earl Granville, acknowledges the receipt of letters and documents from Livingstone, delivered by Stanley to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris for transmission to the Foreign Department. Earl Granville says in his letter that he has no doubts of the genuineness of the letters purporting to come from Livingstone. Livingstone's son says he has no doubt that the papers and letters brought to him by Stanley are from his father.

TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A terrible tornado and hail storm, covering a space of country a mile in width, occurred at Harrisburg, Pa., Monday night. The roofs of the State Capitol, a hotel, Brant's Hall and many private dwellings were carried off, and the gable end of the German Reformed Dutch church injured. Hundreds of trees were blown down and thousands of panes of glass broken.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION!—One of the best Rifles in the market is the "Ballard" Kentucky pattern, pronounced by sportsmen a superior gun and which can be used with either a metallic cartridge, or loose powder. See the advertisement in this paper.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

We give below the time and place of holding such of the New England and State Fairs as we have been able to ascertain. Will the Secretaries or friends of other societies that hold exhibitions this fall, send us notices of the same?

State, Provincial, &c.

American Institute,	New York,	Sept 4-Nov. 13
California,	Sacramento,	Sept. 19-28
Conn. River Valley,	Claremont, N.H.,	Sept. 17-19
Georgia,	Macon,	Oct. 23-26
Illinois,	Ottawa,	Sept. 16-21
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	Sept. 30-Oct. 4
Iowa,	Cedar Rapids,	Sept. 9-13
Iowa, Central,	Council Bluffs,	Sept. 10-13
Kansas,	Topeka,	Sept. 16-20
Kansas, Northern,	Atchison,	Sept. 10-14
Kentucky,	Lexington,	Sept. 16-20
Maine,	Bangor,	Sept. 17-20
Maryland,	Baltimore,	Oct. 8-11
Mass. Horticultural,	Boston,	Sept. 18-19
Michigan,	Kalamazoo,	Sept. 17-20
Michigan, Northern,	Grand Rapids,	Sept. 16-21
Minnesota,	St. Paul,	Sept. 16-20
Mississippi,	Jackson,	Nov. 11-16
Montana,		Sept. 22-27
Nebraska,	Lincoln,	Sept. 3-6
New England,	Lowell,	Sept. 3-6
New Hampshire,	Dover,	Oct. 1-4
New York,	Elmira,	Sept. 30-Oct. 4
Ohio,	Mansfield,	Sept. 2-6
Ohio, Northern,	Cleveland,	Sept. 16-20
Oregon,	Salem,	Oct. 1-5
Pennsylvania, Central,	Erie,	Sept. 17-20
Rhode Island,	Providence,	
South Carolina,	Columbia,	Nov. 4
St. Louis Association,	St. Louis, Mo.,	Oct. 3-12
Vermont,	St. Johnsbury,	Sept. 10-13
Virginia,	Richmond,	Oct. 29-Oct. 4
Virginia, N. & No. Carolina,	Norfolk, Va.,	Oct. 22
Wisconsin,	Milwaukee,	Sept. 23-27
Wisconsin, North,	Oshkosh,	Sept. 17-20
Wisconsin, South,	Mineral Point,	Sept. 4-7

County and Town.

MAINE.

Aroostook,	Houlton,	Sept. 26-28
Cumberland,	Bridgton,	Oct. 1, 2
Franklin,	Farmington,	Oct. 1, 2
Franklin, North,	Phillips,	Oct. 1
No. Penobscot,	Stetson,	Oct. 2, 3
Somerset,	Skowhegan,	Sept. 24-26
Somerset, West,	No. Anson,	Oct. 1
Washington,	Pembroke,	Sept. 25, 26

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cheshire,	Keene,	Sept. 24, 25
Conn. River Valley,	Claremont,	Sept. 17-19
Coos and Essex,	Lancaster,	Sept. 17, 18

VERMONT.

Addison,	Middlebury,	Sept. 4-6
Chittenden,	Essex Junction,	Sept. 10-12
Farmers' and Mechanics',	Proctorsville,	Sept. 25, 26
Franklin,	Sheldon,	Sept. 18-20
Hamille,	North Montpelier,	Sept. 19, 20
Orleans,	Barton,	Oct. 1, 2
Rutland,	Rutland,	Sept. 17-19
Washington,	East Montpelier,	Sept. 18-20
White River Valley,	Bethel,	Sept. 17-19
Wilmington, (town.)	Wilmington,	Oct. 2
Windsor,	Woodstock,	Sept. 24-26

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Oct. 1, 2
Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	Oct. 1-3
Bristol,	Taunton,	Sept. 24-26
Bristol Central,	Myrick's,	Sept. 18-20
Deerfield Valley,	Charlemont,	Sept. 24, 25
Essex,	Gloucester,	Sept. 24, 25
Franklin,	Greenfield,	Sept. 25, 27
Hampden,	Springfield,	Oct. 1, 2
Hampden, East,	Palmer,	Oct. 8, 9
Hampshire,	Amherst,	Sept. 24, 25
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden,	Northampton,	Oct. 3, 4
Highland,	Middlefield,	Sept. 12, 13
Hingham,	Hingham,	Sept. 25, 26
Hoosac Valley,	North Adams,	Sept. 17-19
Housatonic,	G. Barrington,	Sept. 19, 20
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Oct. 3-4
Martha's Vineyard,	West Tisbury,	Oct. 1, 2
Middlesex,	Concord,	Sept. 19, 20
Middlesex, North,	Lowell,	Sept. 3-6
Middlesex, South,	Framingham,	Sept. 17, 18
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Sept. 25, 26
Norfolk,	Readville,	Sept. 12, 13
Plymouth,	Bridgewater,	Sept. 25-28
Rockingham,	Southbridge,	Sept. 26
Sterling Farmers' Club,	Sterling,	Sept. 17-18
Union,	Blandford,	Sept. 19, 20
Waltham,	Waltham,	Sept. 18, 19
Watertown,	Watertown,	Sept. 18, 19
Westfield,	Westfield,	Oct. 1, 2
Worcester,	Worcester,	Sept. 10, 11
Worcester, North,	Fitchburg,	Sept. 24, 25
Worcester, Northwest,	Athol,	Oct. 2, 3
Worcester, South,	Sturbridge,	Sept. 25, 26
Worcester, Southeast,	Milford,	Sept. 24, 25
Worcester, West,	Barre,	Sept. 26, 27
Worcester Horticultural,	Worcester,	Sept. 17-20

RHODE ISLAND.

Woonsocket,	Woonsocket,	Oct. 1-3

NEW YORK.

Albany,	Albany,	Sept. —
Cayuga,	Auburn,	Oct. 1-3
Clinton,	Plattsburgh,	Oct. 1-3
Columbia,	Chatham Village,	Sept. 17-19
Columbia,	Hudson,	Sept. 24-26
Crown Point and Bridport, Vt.,	Crown Point,	Sept. 11, 12
Duchess,	Washington Hollow,	Sept. 17-20
Essex,	Westport,	Sept. 9-11
Lenox,	Oneida,	Oct. 1-4
Ontario,	Canandaigua,	Sept. 18-20
Otsego,	Goshen,	Oct. 1, 2
Queens,	Mineola,	Sept. 25-27
Saratoga,	Saratoga Springs,	Sept. 2-7
Washington,	Fort Edward,	Sept. 17-21
Westchester,	White Plains,	Sept. 17-21
Western New York,	Rochester,	Sept. 24-28

CANADA.

Central,	Guelph,	Oct. 1-4
Provincial, P.Q.	Ayer's Flat,	Oct. 8-11
Western,	London,	Oct. 8-11

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Williams & Co. have the July number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, containing the conclusion of "The Maid of Sker," essays on "Byron" and "Old Maids," a tribute to Charles Lever, and other papers.

Harper & Bros. publish "*The Golden Lion of Granpere*," the latest novel by Anthony Trollope. The scene of the story is laid in France, and the author has constructed a very interesting love story, ending, as all such stories ought, in a sensible manner. Price, in cloth, $1.25. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

O. Case & Co., Hartford, Conn., publish a political chart, giving the vote for President for the past 50 years, the area, population, and principal productions of the several States and Territories, with their governments, and the population of the leading cities and towns in each State, by the last census. A compendious and convenient chart for reference. Price, $1.50. Sold by Atwell and Co., Boston.

Grant and Wilson.—L. Prang & Co., the well-known chromo-publishers, have just issued portraits of the Republican nominees, which will prove very serviceable during the Campaign, for decoration of Republican Headquarters, Clubrooms, &c. The portraits are life-size, measuring each 18 3-4 by 25 inches, and they are beyond doubt the cheapest chromo-lithographs ever published, as they cost but $1.00 each.

A DISHONEST POSTMASTER CAUGHT.—The Clinton, Ct, postmaster has been detected in robbing the mails, and his arrest virtually closes a long series of arrests made for this species of theft. The first man arrested was Hemingway, the mail agent, some two years ago; the development in regard to the Branford Post Office followed last spring, and only last week young Buttricks was arrested for the same offence committed in the New London office, and it may be said that the clerk in the New London office next above Buttricks has, since the arrest of the latter, said that if he had known that Detective Camp was on the track of Buttricks he would have seen to it that the arrest would not have followed. The dismissal of this clerk will take place immediately. The Clinton man was arrested by means of decoy letters, and it was found that his peculations were very considerable.

THE GERMAN EMIGRATION.—A letter from Berlin says the German emigration continues to assume larger dimensions than ever in the eastern provinces, and the poverty of the workmen is at least as great in the country districts as the want of lodgings is in the town. In vain does the Government warn the population against the promises and exaggerated reports spread in the rural localities. In vain do employers increase the wages of workmen; the sums of money thus obtained are only used to gather more quickly together the means of paying the cost of emigration.

Political Intelligence.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. N. P. Banks, Member of Congress from the Sixth Mass. District has written a letter declaring himself in favor of Greeley.

His Honor Lieut. Governor Tucker, it is said, will decline a renomination the coming fall.

It has been decided to hold the Democratic Convention in this State, in Worcester, September 11.

By an act passed by the New Hampshire Legislature at his last session, all the law terms of the supreme court for the several counties are to be held at Concord. There are to be two annual sessions, one in June and the other in December. The legislature also passed an act which provides that hereafter the judges of probate in the State are authorized to change the names of persons whenever in their judgment there is good reason for the change.

At a meeting of liberal republicans held in Concord, N. H., on the 2d, a State committee was chosen, which will be revised at the State convention to be held during the autumn. It is proposed to hold a separate convention then and agree upon an electoral ticket. The committee will organize a future day.

At a session of the governor and council of New Hampshire, on the 30th, James W. Odlin, of Exeter, was nominated sheriff of Rockingham county, and Joseph D. Weeks, of Canaan, trustee on the board of agriculture. The following trustees of the normal school were appointed: D. C. Dargin of Newmarket, the Rev. George T. Day of Dover, D. G. Beede of Sandwich, the Rev. A. B. Meservey of New Hampton, the Rev. G. R. W. Scott of Newport, Joseph G. Edgerley of Manchester, Samuel B. Page of Concord, and Hazon Bedel of Colebrook.

The State Conventions of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Vermont were held at Burlington, on Thursday, 1st inst. The two parties united and made the following nominations:—Governor, A. B. Gardner of Bennington, Liberal; Lieut. Governor, W. H. Bingham of Stowe, Democrat; Treasurer, Henry Chase of Lyndon, Democrat; Electors—W. H. Horrobin of Bennington, Democrat; Thomas E. Powers of Woodstock, Liberal; J. P. Ladd of Alburg, Liberal; Jasper Rand of St. Albans, Democrat; Samuel Bishop of Bolton, Democrat.

Active preparations are making in Pittsburg, Pa., for the soldiers and sailors' national convention. Large delegations are expected from the principal cities of the country. During the convention a grand mass meeting of citizens in the surrounding counties will be held.

Senor Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, under President Juarez and now charged a second time to represent Mexico at Washington, arrived on the 30th.

Governor Parker of New Jersey is about to issue a writ of discharge to four convicted police commissioners of Jersey City. The City Clerk on Saturday refused to file oaths to the new commissioners. The matter will be taken into the courts.

It is now understood that the sessions of the Geneva Board of Arbitration will come to a close early in September. Inasmuch as the treaty provides that the decision shall be made within three months after the submission of the final arguments, we may hope to have the whole matter settled at least by New Year's.

It is stated that Gerrit Smith, having personally investigated the cases of several Ku-Klux imprisoned at the Albany penitentiary, has petitioned the President to pardon and release three of them, who evidently were the victims of circumstance.

The election in West Virginia takes place on the 22d instant on the adoption of the new constitution and for State officers. Both parties are making a hard fight.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, one of the leaders of the Cincinnati Convention, has come to the conclusion to support Grant and Wilson, announcing his determination to do so at a large meeting in Cincinnati.

Hon. Lewis W. Clark of Manchester, N. H., who was recently appointed Attorney-General to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Wm. C. Clark, will attend the next session of the Supreme Judicial Court for Coos county at Colebrook, which will commence on Tuesday, August 20th. It is understood that one or two of the indictments which were found against the Selectmen of the town of Columbia for embezzling the funds belonging to the town about four years ago, will be tried at that time.

The Connecticut legislature, which adjourned on Saturday, 3d, has rejected a State police bill, introduced compulsory education, taxed the premium notes of mutual life insurance companies, passed a severe liquor law, and repealed the usury bill.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The election in North Carolina was held on Thursday, 1st inst. The result was close, and even at the present writing, Tuesday, both sides claim the victory, although the latest dispatches claim that the Republicans have carried the State by a small majority. A dispatch of the 6th from Raleigh says the result in 72 counties gives Caldwell, Rep., a gain of 5000, which elects him by about 1400 majority. Eighty counties heard from official and unofficial, give Caldwell 4191, a gain over the vote of 1870. Twelve Western counties are yet to be heard from. The Congressional delegation stands five Democrats to three Republicans.

Wednesday morning's dispatches show that the result is still doubtful, and that an official count will be necessary to decide which candidate is elected.

The Markets.

BOSTON RETAIL PRICES.

Inside of Faneuil Hall Market.

[Corrected weekly by J. F. HILTON, No. 5, *Veal and Mutton;* RUSSELL BROS., Nos. 17 & 19, *Poultry and Game;* H. BIRD & CO., Nos. 38 & 40, *Beef, Pork, Lard and Hams;* C. G. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., Nos. 79 & 81, *Butter, Cheese and Eggs;* SANDS, FURBER & CO., Nos. 88 & 90, *Fruit and Vegetables;* NEWCOMB & KROGMAN, Nos. 30 & 32, New *F. H. MARKET, Fish;* MERRITT & HICKINBOTTOM, No. 1, *F. H. Square, Fruit and Nuts.*]

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, new imp 85 @ .50
new tub, do 80 @ .45
" 20 " .25 @ .28
Cheese, ₩ lb . . 15 @ .18
Eggs, ₩ doz . . 20 @ .23

Meats, Fresh, ₩ lb.

Beef, ₩ lb—
Sirloin steak, 20 lb . .25
Round do . . . 22 @ .25
Rib, roast . . . 20 @ .28
Chuck rib . . . .8 @ .10
Plate and tuile . 9 @ .10
Soup pieces . . . 5 @ .8
Liver . . . . . .8 @ .8
Hearts, ₩ lb . . .6 @ .8
Hogs, round, ₩ lb .7
Hasket, sheep, ea . @ .5
Kidney, each . . @ .8
Lard, leaf . . . .8 @ .10
Tried . . . . .10 @ .11
Lamb—
hind qr ₩ lb . .16 @ .18
fore qr, ₩ lb . .10 @ .12
Spring, lg, qr . .28 @ .30
fore, ₩ lb . . .15 @ .20
Mutton—
leg, ₩ lb . . .17 @ .20
fore qr, ₩ lb . .8 @ .14
chops . . . . .14 @ .20
Pork, ₩ lb 7
Roast and stks .8 @ .10
Suet, ₩ lb . . . .5 @ .10
Tongue, ₩ lb . . .5 @ .10
Veal, hd qr ₩ lb .8 @ .22
fore qr . . . . .10 @ .14
chops . . . . .15 @ .20

Meats—Salt, Smoked, &c.

Pork, hams, ₩ lb .6 @ .20
Bacon, ₩ lb . . .14 @ .18
Shoulders, ₩ lb . .7 @ .9
Salt, ₩ lb . . . .7 @ .8
Beef, corned, ₩ lb .8 @ 12½
Smoked, ₩ lb . .20 @ .25
Tongues, ₩ lb . .27 @ .30
smoked, ea . 1.15 @ 1.25
Sheep, do, ₩ dz . .8 @ .60
Pigs' feet, ₩ lb . .8 @ .10
Bologna, ₩ lb . .12 @ .15
Tripe, ₩ lb . . . .8 @ .12

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, ₩ lb—
Spring . . . .40 @ .50
Ducks, choice, ₩ lb .25 @ .30
Fowls, ₩ lb . . .25 @ .28
Geese, ₩ lb . . .15 @ .20
Green, ₩ lb . . .25 @ .30
Pigeons, ₩ doz . . @ .
squab, ₩ pr . .75 @ 1.00
Pigs, suck'g, ea 2.00 @ 3.00
Turkey, ₩ lb . .12 @ .17
Turkeys—
choice, ₩ lb . .25 @ .33
ordinary, ₩ lb . .18 @ .22

Fruits and Berries.

Apples—
₩ bbl, new . 2.00 @ 5.00
₩ pk . . . .50 @ .75
Bananas, ₩ dz . .75 @ 1.00
Blackberries, qt .25 @ .60
Blueberries, qt .12 @ .15
Cantelopes, ₩ qt . .10 @ .20
Citron, ₩ lb . . .50 @ .60
Dates, ₩ lb . . . .10 @ .15
Figs, ₩ lb . . . .30 @ .40
Filberts, ₩ qt . . .20 @ .25
Peanuts, ₩ qt . .10 @ .15
Peanuts, ₩ lb . . . @ .
Concord, ₩ lb . . .6 @ .20
Hamburg, ₩ bl 5.50 @ 6.00
Raspberries, ₩ qt . .6 @ .35
Strawberries, ₩ qt .6 @ .75
Muskmelons, ea .25 @ .50
Peaches, ₩ crated .50 @ 3.00
Pears, ₩ bu . . .1.00 @ 2.00
Pineapples, ea . .15 @ .37
Watermelons, ea .25 @ .75

Fruits and Nuts—Dry and Canned.

Almonds, ₩ lb . .25 @ .40
shelled, ₩ lb . .50 @ .60
Apples, ₩ lb . . .10 @ .15
Apricots, ₩ qt . . .20 @ .25
Citron, ₩ lb . . .50 @ .60
Dates, ₩ lb . . . .10 @ .15
Figs, ₩ lb . . . .30 @ .40
Filberts, ₩ qt . . .20 @ .25
Peanuts, ₩ qt . .10 @ .15
Prunes, ₩ lb . . .15 @ .20
Peaches, ₩ lb . . .20 @ .25
" qt can . . . .30 @ .50
Raisins, ₩ bx 20 @ .25
keg, ₩ lb . . .15 @ .16
Shagbarks, ₩ qt . . .@ .16
Walnuts, English . .@ .20
Naples . . . . .@ .25
Zante currants, ₩ lb .15 @ .20

Vegetables.

Beans, ₩ qt . . .15 @ 1.25
Beets, ₩ pk . . . .25 @ .30
Cabbages, ea . .10 @ .25
Carrots, ₩ bunch . . @ .
Corn, green, ₩ dz . @ .30
Cucumbers, ea . . @ .2
Lettuce, ₩ head . .6 @ .12
Onions, ₩ pk . . . .@ .50
Onions, ₩ bbl . . 1.00 @ 1.25
Parsley, ₩ bunch . .@ .10
Peas, split, ₩ qt . .@ .37
Potatoes, ₩ bu . . .@ .60
Potatoes, ₩ bushel .@ .
new, ₩ bbl 2.50 @ 2.75
Early Rose . . . .@ .
Jacksons, ₩ bu . .@ .
sweet, ₩ bbl 2.50 @ 2.75
Onions, ₩ bbl . . .@ .
Poultry, ₩ lb . . .22 @ .25
Eggs, ₩ doz . . .22 @ .23

Provisions.

Beef, Mess—
West. ext . 12 00 @13 00
West. mess 10 00 @12 00
Family ex. 14 50 @16 00
Pork—
Extra clear 17 00 @18 00
Clear . . 16 00 @17 00
Mess . . . 14 00 @14 50
Prime . . . 12 00 @13 00
Lard, tcs, ₩ lb . . .9
caddies, ₩ lb . . .@ .
Hams, smoked . .15 @ .16
Hogs, dressed . .6½ @ .6¾

Rice.

Carolina, ₩ lb . .8½ @ .10
Rangoon . . . . .6 @ .7½
Salt, ₩ hhd—
Cadiz . . . 2.25 @ 2.50
Turks Island . 2.25 @ 2.50
Liverpool . . 2.25 @ 2.50
Bag, fine . . 2.00 @ 2.25
Coarse fine . 1.40 @ 1.50

Seed.

[*Schlegel, Everett & Co.*]
Clover, ₩ lb . . .10½ @ .11¾
White Dutch, bush @ .45
Herds Grass . 3.50 @ 3.75
Red Top, bag . 4.00 @ 5.00
Hungarian Gr's 3.50 @ 4.00
Millet . . . . 3.50 @ 4.00
Buckwheat . . 1.40 @ 1.50
Fowlmeadow 5.00 @ 6.00
Lawn Grass . 4.00 @ 6.00
S. L. Rent Grass, bushel . . . @ .
Orchard Grass, bushel . . 3.50 @ 4.00
Barley, bush . 1.25 @ 1.50
Rye, spring . . . @ 1.10
Wheat, spring 2.50 @ 3.00
Corn Meal . . 2.50 @ 4.00
Linseed—
American . 1.90 @ 2.00
Calcutta, pure . @ .
Canary . . . 3.00 @ 4.00
Mustard Seed—
Yellow . . . .15 @ .20
White . . . . .20 @ .25

Soap.

Castile, ₩ lb . . .12 @ .12½
American, ₩ lb . .6 @ .8

Spices.

Cassia, ₩ gold .28 @ .30
Cloves . . . . .30 @ .35
Ginger . . . . .11 @ .11½
Mace . . . . . 1.15 @ 1.25
Pepper . . . . .25 @ .30
Pimento . . . . .12½ @ .15

Starch.

Wheat, ₩ lb . . .7½ @ .8
Corn, ₩ lb . . . .4½ @ .5
Potato . . . . .6 @ .6½

Steel.

Eng. Spring . . .7½ @ .9
Do. German, . .10 @ .12
Do. machinery11 @ .12
Do. cast . . . .15½ @ .16
Do. Blister . .13 @ .14
Amer. Cast . .16 @ .18
Amer. blister . .12 @ .13

Sugar.

Havana, D. S.—
No. 8 to 12 . . .8 @ .9½
Nos. 13 to 17 . .10 @ .10½
Nos. 18 to 20 . .11 @ .11½
White . . . .11½ @ .12
Cuba Muscovado—
Fair to g'd ref 8@8¾ @ .9
Fair to prime ref .9 @ .9½
Prime to choice .9½ @ .10
New Orleans . . . @ .
Porto Rico . . .8½ @ .10½
Refined, crushed . .@ .12
Powdered . . . .@ .12
Granulated . . . .@ .12
Coffee crush . .9½ @ .11½

Tallow.

Rendered, ₩ lb . .9 @ .9½
Rough . . . . .8 @ .8½

Teas.

Gunpowder,
₩ lb . . . .85 @ 1.21
Imperial . . . .35 @ 1.21
Hyson . . . . .35 @ 1.21
Young Hyson . .42 @ 1.10
Congou . . . .25 @ .80
Hyson Skin . . .25 @ .65
Twankay . . . .32 @ .45
Souchong . . . .25 @ .75
Oolong . . . . .32 @ .60
Japan . . . . .37 @ .90

Tin.

Banca, gold . . .@ .45
Straits, gold . . .35 @ .38
Plates—
Char. I. C. . . .@16 00
Ocke . . . .14 00 @14 50
Terne . . . .13 50 @15 00

Tobacco.

Seedleaf—
Conn. and Mass.
Fillers . . . .14 @ .17
Wrappers . . .30 @

New England Farmer.

Vol. LI. Old Series. } 1872.
Vol. XXVII. New Series. }

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2.—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and to collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3.—The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, *is prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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General Intelligence.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Horace Greeley has reconsidered his purpose of making a stay on Long Island, and has now determined in company with his family, to visit his old home in New Hampshire, where he will remain a month or more. During the present week he has been visiting in Rhode Island.

Chief Justice Chase's health has suffered much from a recent attack of chills at Narragansett Pier where he is passing the summer.

The *Sun's* correspondent telegraphs from Bristol, R. I., that chief Justice Chase is so ill that his friends are alarmed. The Judge is suffering from softening of the brain, complicated with Bright's disease of the kidneys. He intended leaving for the White Mountains last Monday, but his trip is indefinitely postponed, although his physicians advise his removal there at the earliest possible moment.

Elias Thomas, the oldest person in Portland, Me., died last Monday, at the advanced age of one hundred years, six months and twenty-two days. He was the last of eleven children, most of whom lived to an advanced age. Two of his sisters died within a few years at the age of ninety-eight and ninety-six years, respectively. Mr. Thomas was an active business man in 1800, Deputy Collector of Customs for many years previous to 1823, and State Treasurer from 1823 to 1831. He leaves a large property.

Hon. John H. Hubbard, a member of Congress from the Fourth district, and a prominent lawyer of Litchfield, Conn., died on the 30th ult.

Leonard Billings, Esq., for many years Agent of the Portland Steam Packet Company at Portland, died on Wednesday, 31st ult., at the age of 79 years.

It is stated that more than twenty American and English publishers have sent letters to Dr. Livingstone, offering to bring out the record of his last explorations.

General John A. Dix of New York has recently visited New Hampshire. General Dix is a native of Boscawen, son of a trader in that town, who once owned the tract of land now bearing the name of Dixville. This township has just been sold for $25,000 to Mrs. Hannah A. Free of Chicago.

Gen. Francis Price, son of ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, is lying in a dangerous condition at the residence of James Pondir, in Ramapo county, N. J. On Tuesday Gen. Price was shooting with Mr. Pondir, when he was wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Mr. Pondir. The surgeons are unable to trace the course of the ball, and the victim's life is despaired of.

A novel "Silver Wedding" is in preparation at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. (H. W. Beecher's) to take place October 8th to 11th. The old members and friends who wish for information and invitations, should send their names to the "Clerk of the Church."

THE STANDISH MONUMENT.

The *Globe* says the work on the Standish monument at Duxbury is going on rapidly, with every prospect of completion within the time designated by the contract. The proper excavation has been made and the stone for the foundation and early part of the work is already upon the ground. The work on the foundation commences tomorrow morning. The monument will be, when completed, 110 feet high, surmounted by a statue in bronze, twelve feet in height, of the renowned Plymouth captain. As Captain's Hill, upon which it is to stand, is 180 feet high, this will make the shaft the most prominent figure in the landscape for many miles. The executive committee of the association met on Friday last at Mechanics Hall in this city, and opened the bids of the contractors for the upper stone work. Nathaniel Adams, Esq. was elected master of construction, and Francis Standish and Edwin Adams superintendents. The rough stone for backing up the facing of the wall is taken from a quarry across the bay at Kingston, owned by Mr. Holmes, and the granite facings from different quarries in New England. The United States furnish the key-stone to the first arch, and the New England States the six supporting stones of the arch. The counties of Massachusetts, as well as each military company in the State, are also to be represented by stones, each bearing an appropriate inscription. The first four subscriptions for the monument were one thousand dollars each.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.—The public debt statement, just issued, shows a decrease of the public debt during July of $3,427,687 18. The decrease since March 1, 1872, is $37,754,481. The coin balance in the treasury is $69,319,689.

WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA is the ANCHOR OF HOPE to sufferers from this direful malady. It promotes a healthy action of the digestive organs by combating with and conquering that wearisome disease.

We have talked about Sewing Machine Casters in these columns six months,—have our lady readers appreciated the hints given?

$1000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe coughs, and the early stages of Consumption.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

We regret to announce the complete destruction by fire of Dean Academy, the Universalist institution at Franklin, Mass. The fire was discovered about 9.30 Wednesday evening, 31st, in the roof story of the building, and the fire apparatus of the village being insufficient, the institution, which was erected in 1868, was soon in ashes. Loss, $200,000; insurance $106,000. The denomination will soon rebuild, and the school will be continued in other quarters for a time.

The plaster and grist mill owned by A. H. Fletcher, in Farmington, Me., was entirely destroyed by fire last Monday evening. Many buildings in the vicinity were set on fire by cinders, but were promptly extinguished. Loss about $30,000; insured for $7000. The Maine Central Railroad Company lose about 100 feet of track.

A fire in Portsmouth, N. H., Tuesday, which broke out in Martin's planing mill, destroyed $15,000 worth of property, including Mason & Pendexter's planing mill, Wilson's joiner shop, a shed belonging to the Eastern Railroad Company, T. E. Call's stable, and a tenement house. Very little insurance.

On Friday night, 2d, a fire broke out at Fairlee, Vt., in the store of William Child, consuming it and the outbuildings entirely. The barns connected with the hotel of A. G. Newcomb next caught fire, and communicated to the hotel, and all were entirely destroyed. A dispatch states that the fire destroyed eleven buildings, nearly the whole business portion of the village. The loss is quite heavy but most of the property was fully insured.

On Tuesday of last week, a canal boat loaded with 1200 barrels of petroleum oil, lying at the dock near the ferry landing at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite New York city, took fire. The wind, which was from the north, carried the flames into the Standard oil yards. W. T. Wardwell, superintendent of the Standard Oil Works, estimates that from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels of oil were burned in the yards, valued at ten dollars per barrel. The ship Elpis, 800 tons, the barque Edwards, 600 tons, both full of oil, and the brig Max, 250 tons, just beginning to receive her cargo, were burned. A woman and a child on a canal oil boat were burned to death. There were five large tanks of naptha and refined oil, each containing five thousand gallons. Four of these were burned. Over fifty thousand barrels of petroleum on the wharf ready for shipment were burned, as were also four ships and three canal boats loaded with oil. Many of the burning barrels of oil rolled into the river endangering the shipping. Coe's phosphate factory, together with a large amount of stock, was consumed. The Standard Oil Works were entirely consumed. Many of the sheds owned by Rockafellar, Andrews & Co., proprietors of the oil works, containing thousands of barrels of oil are entirely consumed. The fire it is believed originated by some accident in the canal boats, which were unloading at the wharf. The fire department did all in its power, but its efforts were of little avail. At one time the fire extended over three blocks, covering the entire space with a solid flame. The first estimates placed the loss as high as $2,000,000, but this has been much reduced by later figures. It is now thought that the loss will not exceed $1400,000 and is mainly covered by insurance. The Standard Oil Company lost 3000 bbls. of refined oil and 3000 bbls. naptha. Their crude oil is injured, as is also one tank of refined containing 1500 bbls. Their loss in round figures is $100,000; insurance $87,500, divided between five companies. Josiah Maty & Sons, the owners of the buildings, which are simply sheds, lose $20,000 thereon, and their bulkhead is injured $5000; insured. Of the vessels at the dock, two were loaded with about $70,000 worth of oil. The third was empty. The vessels' value was, perhaps, $50,000. The canal boats destroyed with their cargoes were probably worth $15,000. Mr. Coe's loss will probably not exceed $40,000, and is covered by insurance.

A fire in 47th street and First avenue, New York on the 5th inst., on the premises of Henry Teisner, originating in a stable, burned about seventy heifers and some two or three hundred sheep. The building itself was also consumed, and an adjoining tenement house. Mary A. Donahoe, a child, two years old, was burned to death in the latter. The losses were, on the building between $40,000 and $50,000; insured $25,000. The stock of hides valued at $75,000 was considerably injured, and insured for $33,500

Casey's turpentine factory in Brooklyn, N. Y., was burnt on Monday. Loss $20,000.

A fire on the 2d inst., at Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., destroyed eight stores comprising the Union block. Loss $50,000; insurance $30,000. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire in the warehouse of Drost & Jordan, Baltimore, on the 31st, involved a loss to the firm of $30,000. The building was damaged $17,000; insured. The total loss is estimated $50,000; fully insured.

The machine shop of the Harrisburg company's new car works, in Harrisburg, Pa., just rebuilt, was burned on Saturday night, 3d. Loss, $50,000; insurance $45,000. Four firemen were badly hurt by the falling building.

The extensive mills, in the nineteenth ward, Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Henry Simmons as a carriage factory, were entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour on the 4th. Loss $70,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

The National Pottery Works in Trenton, N. J., were burned on Friday, 2d. Loss $60,000.

The Iowa elevator, one of the oldest in Chicago was burned on the 5th. It contained 180,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, which was valued at $70,000. The building was worth $25,000. The insurance was not ascertained.

Three dwellings, Vance's saw-mills and a quantity of lumber, in Cincinnati, were burned Tuesday morning. Loss, $30,000.

A destructive fire Monday night at Minneapolis, Minn., originating in a barn, consumed the fine residence of C. M. Cushing, A. M. Shay and J. E. Bell, the German Methodist Episcopal Church, the residence of Dr. Leonard and three residences owned by Clark, Linton and Long. Loss $30,000; insurance not stated.

A fire broke out at Jefferson, Texas, on the 30th, in Freeman's Hall, totally destroying that building and two entire blocks. Twenty business houses, including the St. Charles Hotel, were destroyed. Loss estimated at $150,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

Burn's saddlery store, Garrett's grocery, Loveman's and Atwell's dry goods stores, Nashville, Tenn., were burned on the 5th. Loss $60,000; fully insured.

The white lead and color works of Boucher & Walkewitz, St. Louis, were burned on the 31st. The loss is about $75,000; insurance, $26,000.

COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO.—There were received at San Francisco from the Atlantic States during the six months ending June 30th, 80,000 tons of merchandise by steamer and sailing vessels, and an estimated quantity of 20,000 tons by rail, and in addition 200,000 tons of foreign merchandise by water, making a total of 300,000 tons for the period. The value of the merchandise exported during the same time was $7,662,357, against $6,264,154 for the first half of 1871. The shipments of treasure for the half year were $14,378,002.

NATIONAL FINANCES.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has directed the assistant treasurer at New York to buy on the first and third Wednesdays of August $2,000,000 of bonds, and on the second and fourth Wednesdays $1,000,000, making $6,000,000 in all, and to sell on the first, third and fifth Thursdays $1,000,000 of gold, and on the second and fourth Thursdays $2,000,000 making $7,000,000 in all.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY.—"Nothing so successful."—*Theo. Metcalf, Apothecary, Boston.*

POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

The well known German geographer, Dr. A. Petermann of Gotha, has published in the last number of his Mittheilungen an interesting account of the Polar expeditions which are now in progress.

These are, first, the American expedition, under Captain Hall, which has been advancing northwards to Baffin's Bay since the 10th of June, 1871; second, a Norwegian expedition, under Captain Tobiesen, with the object of completing the circumnavigation of Spitzbergen; third, Mr. Whymper's expedition into the interior of Greenland; fourth, the Austrian expedition of Count Wilzek, which has preceded the larger one of Payer and Weyprecht, and is to establish coal depots at certain points, besides effecting the ascent of the highest mountain in Spitzbergen; fifth, the Norwegian expedition of Svend Foyn to the Siberian Sea, where he is to be met by Captain G. Jenson from Drammen; sixth, the Swedish expedition, under Professor Nordenskiold, who has been provided by the government for this purpose with two ships of war and a subsidy of 15,000 rix dollars; seventh, the French expedition to the Pole by way of the Karian Sea, directed by Captain G. Ambert and the Norwegian seaman Mack; and eighth, two Russian expeditions which are to pass the winter in Nova Zumbla. Of all these undertakings, says Dr. Petermann, the Austrian is the boldest, and promises the most satisfactory results. He adds that hitherto the total sum expended by the German and Austrian govenments (the two last expeditions being excluded) on Polar discovery is about 140,000 thalers) £21,000), *i.e.*, as much as the cost of Captain Hall's American expedition alone. Burke's journey through Australia in 1869–71 cost more than 200,000 thalers; the late Baron von der Decker spent 600,000 thalers on his expedition to Eastern Africa; and the measurement of the Turco-Persian frontier by England, Russia, Persia and Turkey, in the years 1849-52, cost 1,000,000 thalers. From this, Dr. Petermann concludes that Germany has as yet made very small sacrifices as compared with other nations for such expeditions, which are of great importance for navigation and science generally.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. A New York dispatch says there is increased activity in the different departments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The work-shops present quite a contrast to their appearance a few days ago. Until very recently only seven or eight hundred men were employed in the yard; now the force comprises nearly one thousand two hundred men, and it is said that a further increase is contemplated. The officials have received orders from Washington to get the man-of-war Hartford ready for sea by the middle of September. This vessel, which was Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, has been laying at the dock half a year, awaiting repairs, but is being extensively altered and improved. Of the additional men employed, 180 have been placed in the consturction yard. The ordnance department received a large share of the reinforcements. A torpedo boat is being built, and the next move will be to finish the New York and the Swatara, which are on the stocks.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN GERMANY.—The *American News*, a journal published in Frankfort-on-Main, in English, by German editors, makes the following sensible remarks in reference to United States bonds:

"The greatest market for United States bonds is Amsterdam. In no other European country have the various American stocks been acclimated in such a manner as in Holland; that can be proved by the daily price current of the Bourse of Amsterdam. Before the outbreak of the American war only the different Southern bonds and (of sad memory) the United States Bank certificates had been negotiated by Messrs Hope & Co., and were sold in Holland. Through the same certificates, as well as through some other unsafe American stocks, the ruin of thousands was caused. But now all the blows are forgotten and many wounds are healed, for the Dutch bondholders generally have doubled and tripled their wealth by their continual buying of the various United States bonds. Russia has been for a long time the favorite of the Dutch capitalists, but at the present time nearly the half of the official price current daily contains the various United States bonds, and not a part, but all the great American railway loans, the town, county and city bonds of the American Union."

It has also a good word for United States railway bonds, and says that the bonds of no other country offer such inducements for good and safe investment.

WATER IN THE CONCORD.—The fact has been demonstrated clearly enough this summer that the volume of water in the Concord river, in this city, has been materially diminished by the diversion of part of Sudbury river to provide Boston with water through Cochituate lake. Thus far the Lowell Bleachery has experienced less inconvenience, perhaps, than would have been the case if it had not ready means of providing against any motive power by pumping. The present season has been exceptionally rainy, yet one of the oldest residents and workmen at the bleachery informs us that the river has seldom if ever been so low as it has been this season. But the Middlesex mills and other works below the Bleachery have a direct interest in this matter. The withdrawal of the Sudbury River water under legislative grant, to the city of Boston may therefore be contested in court. There are many large manufacturing interests upon the Concord, which cannot be damaged with impunity by turning the natural course or volume of the river, which affords their only motive power. Existing franchises, acquired under legislative grants, if not recognised by common law and usage, cannot be set aside or overridden even for so laudable a purpose as the supplying of Boston with an abundance of pure water.—*Lowell Daily Citizen.*

THE GERMAN STANDING ARMY for 1873, according to an official announcement, will be composed of 401,709 men, 19,000 officers, 94,800 horses, and 1700 surgeons. The Prussian portion of this force will consist of 113 infantry regiments, comprising 6585 officers, 7147 bandsmen, 4206 artisans, and 167,204 privates, making a total of 204,975. In addition there are 685 surgeons, 344 paymasters, 343 armorers and 3206 horses. There are also nine Saxon, two Mecklenburg, eight Wurtemburg and sixteen Bavarian infantry regiments. The yagers, voltigeurs and chasseurs are to be made up of thirteen Prussian regiments, two Saxon regiments, and one Mecklenburg regiment and ten Bavarian battalions, forming a total of 14,764 men. The cavalry regiments of the German army are to 93 in number, of which 71 are assigned to Prussia. These 93 cavalry regiments are to be composed of 65,274 officers and men, 313 surgeons, 94 paymasters, 534 veterinary surgeons, and 93 armorers. The field artillery will muster 21 regiments, 30,269 officers and men, and 14,878 horses; the siege artillery 16 regiments, and 13,730 officers and men. There will also be 18 battalions of engineers, composed of 7476 officers and men, and eighteen battalions of train guards, composed of 4180 officers and men.

HE DID BETTER HERE.—An English bookbinder who has settled down in Philadelphia prints the story of his life. It is a good story, and here it is: He was a skilled mechanic, residing in Derby, England, where he received the highest current wages, which were 24s. per week. He had a wife and two children, and after seven years of close economy he had accumulated £12 10s.—not enough to bring him to this country. Eight years ago a prominent American book manufacturer paid his passage to this country, together with that of his family, and lent him money to buy furniture. Now, he writes, after feeding and clothing his family better than he could at home, he has paid the debt, has his life insured, and has $615 in the bank. And in closing his letter he says: "Allow me to wish you success in your efforts to keep the American public from such miseries as the free trade policy of England has brought upon the English people."

The World Abroad.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

LONDON, July 31.—The American fleet, which has been some weeks at Portsmouth, is going to Cowes, where it will be inspected by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and probably by the Queen. The Prince will entertain Admiral Aiden and a number of other officers to-morrow. On Friday similar courtesies will be extended by the Mayor of Southampton.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The London journals of today comment to some extent upon Senator Sumner's letter, a brief abstract of which has been telegraphed, and the prospects of the Presidential canvass in the United States. The *Times* expresses the opinion that the position of President Grant before the people has been much injured by the refusal of the Geneva Tribunal to entertain the indirect claims. The *Daily News* says that the letter of Sumner cannot but increase the chances of Greeley.

This afternoon while Gladstone and Ayerton, Chief Commissioners of Works, were witnessing experiments with gun cotton in the gardens attached to the Treasury buildings, a quantity of the material prematurely exploded with a tremendous report. At first grave fears were entertained that those gentlemen were injured but the contrary proved the case, and with the exception of breaking a hundred windows in the Treasury building, no damage was sustained.

Rawlinson, President of the Royal Geographical Society, announces that it has received nothing from Livingstone, and he regards the Nile problem as unsolved.

The Teachers' Congress has decided to take immediate steps for the organization of a universal Teachers' Association, the general society to be under the presidency of the Teachers Association of Geneva, Switzerland.

William Bradford, the American artist, has received commissions from the Queen and Marquis of Lorne to paint several pictures representing scenes in the Arctic ocean.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The weather throughout England to-day is wet, but favorable to the growing crops.

The total number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool for America during July was 17,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A London letter states one of the most influential members of the International Workingmen's Associations asserts that it is not improbable that a dissolution of the Association will be accomplished at the coming general Congress at the Hague in the 3d of September.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The *London* press considers the letters of Sumner and Banks, together with the alleged Democratic victory in North Carolina, indicative of the election of Grant in November.

Lieutenant Dawson, chief of the English search expedition, left Zanzibar for England on the 21st of May. He is expected to arrive in London about the middle of next month.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 3.—Admiral Alden and many officers attached to the American fleet were entertained yesterday at a garden party given in their honor by the Mayor of Southampton at the ruins of Netley Abbey.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Lord Hatherley, the Lord High Chancellor, has resigned, in consequence of failing eyesight. [Contradicted—premature.]

Markets.—Cotton is rather more firm. Sales of the week, 47,000 bales, including 4,000 for export. Breadstuffs dull. Cheese improved. Provisions dull. Fonds are steady. The following are the closing prices of Tuesday:—Consols 92⅞ @ 93. 5-20s, 1865, do. 1865, old, 92½; do. 1867, 91⅞; U. S. 10-40s, 88⅞.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The American residents of Paris last night, entertained Mr. Stanley at a banquet, at which Minister Washburne presided, and one hundred guests were present, including most of the resident correspondents of American journals. Mr. Washburne, in proposing the toast of the evening, traced the expedition of Mr. Stanley in Africa from its origin to the discovery of Dr. Livingstone, and said this achievement added a new honor to the American name, already renowned for such enterprises. The toast and speech were received with immense cheering.

Mr. Stanley, responding, said that such honor as attached to the expedition belonged to Mr. Bennett. He entertained the company for some time with accounts of his travels and adventures in Turkistan, Russia, the Crimea, Jerusalem, &c. Stanley leaves Paris to-day for London.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—*Le Temps* is inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Livingstone letters published by Stanley. It quotes the opinion of the German geographer, Riepert, who discovers various geographical blunders in the letters. He thinks that part of the narrative was invented by Stanley, and that the whole is valueless, and hints that it is possible Stanley never saw Dr. Livingstone.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Thanksgiving services for the great success of the new loans are to be held in all French Churches to-morrow.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Freshets in Garonne and other rivers in the South of France have caused great destruction of property.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Thiers leaves Paris to-day for Trouville, a seaside resort in the Department of Calvados.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—When the Cortes reassembles in September, the Government will submit a project for the loan of $60,000,000 to be devoted to the improvement of the finances of Cuba. The bonds to be offered under this project will carry interest (also representing a sinking fund for the cancellation of the bonds) at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. This interest and sinking fund it is proposed to draw from the Cuban war subsidy and from the surplus of Cuban revenues.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—King Amadeus has arrived at San Sebastian, in the province of Guiposcos. He was met with a warm reception from the residents of the town, who manifest great enthusiasm over his presence. He was visited by the Prefect of the adjoining French Department of Basses-Pyrenees, who delivered a letter from President Thiers to the King, congratulating him upon his recent escape from assassination.

Italy.

ROME, Aug. 4.—There is every indication that the Liberals will carry the elections here to-morrow.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, July 31.—There is authority for the statement that there is complete harmony in the Board of Arbitration upon the Alabama claims and a speedy settlement of all questions before the tribunal is expected within a few weeks.

GENEVA, Aug. 1.—There is good authority for stating that the Board of Arbitration had before it on Tuesday the case of the privateer Alabama, and that the special questions which arose necessitating an adjournment of the court related to that case. It is utterly impossible to obtain information as to the nature of these questions.

This vicinity has just been visited by a terrible storm of twenty-four hours duration, and much damage has been done to property and the crops.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Geneva today says there are absolutely no particulars obtainable of the proceedings of the latest sitting of the Arbitration Tribunal of Arbitration. The general statement is put forth on apparently credible authority, that all grave questions have been settled, and the arbitrators are now studying the details of a prospective adjustment. No official communication will, however, be furnished to the press until a final settlement, which is likely to be reached much sooner than will be expected.

Later.—Another dispatch says that the English representatives have presented to the Board a supplementary case, establishing, in the belief of the signers, that England faithfully executed her laws in connection with Confederate cruisers. The American papers have, in consequence, snuffled a retort to the effect that the question cannot be judged from the mere local stand-point of English law alone, and arguing that England's liability for the damages committed by private parties principally from her non-fulfillment of the maxims of international law.

GENEVA, Aug. 5.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon to-day and adjourned at 3 o'clock. A considerable amount of business was disposed of, no obstacle occurring to impede progress. No confidence whatever is to be placed in the rumors published from day to day of decisions of the Board. The strictest secrecy as to its proceedings is enjoined on and maintained by every person connected with the Court, to prevent premature publication and improper use of news in the Stock markets of Europe and America.

It is now expected that the Board of Arbitration will complete its work within a month. The adjournment last week was due to the necessity of exchanging communications with the Cabinet at Washington.

Austria.

VIENNA, July 31. Nellie Grant is now here.

Abyssinia.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Suez reports that 2000 Egyptians are advancing on Abyssinia with a view to its conquest. The Emperor Kassar is marching to meet them, but it is thought that his defeat is certain, and that Magdala will eventually fall into the hands of the invaders.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—It is reported that the agent dispatched by Superintendent Ayers of San Francisco to the country bordering on Arizona and New Mexica, in search of deposits of diamonds and rubies, reported by Kit Carson's party years ago, has found deposits and brought back with him $100,000 worth. Steps will be taken to secure a Government patent to the lands and a company will be formed with a large capital to work them. It is rumored that Gen. George B. McClellan will be President of the Company. A tradition has long existed that before the Spanish invasion the Aztecs derived large supplies of precious stones from that source.

Professor D. C. Gilman of Yale College has been elected President of the University of California.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 2.—The Indians belonging to the White River Agency, Colorado, were started to leave a few days ago, have stopped, and declare their intention to remain and show a determined hostility. Indian Agent Dodge telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior last night, suggesting that the whole Indian question be turned over to General Morrow, commanding this district. Gen. Morrow has a United States force sufficient to settle the difficulty at once, but thinks a fight can be avoided. The Indians number about 2000.

The reports of wonderful diamond and ruby discoveries in Arizona are generally ridiculed here.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Rio correspondent of the *Times* reports that the Indians are invading and ravaging the Argentine provinces on the west side of the Rio Piatte, in formidable numbers, and have advanced as far as Rosario. The outlying settlement has been burned and plundered, and in some cases women and children perished in the flames. The inhabitants are fleeing in a panic. At one place a party of English residents defended themselves six hours against the horde of savages until the house was burned over them. There is a great outcry against the Government at Buenos Ayres for neglect to provide for the defence of the settlers. During a discussion in Congress the excitement ran high. Members refused to hear the explanations of the Ministers, who left the House in disgust and threatened to resign. The Indian invasion had removed all danger of war between the Argentine Confederation and Brazil. General Mitre was to be sent to Rio to settle the dispute about the retention of Paraguayan territory by Brazil.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A Matamoras special says that private dispatches from Monterey of the 1st instant state that Rocha is preparing to take the field against Trevino and Quiroga, who refuse to accept the amnesty proffered by the existing government. They oppose Lerdo de Tejada and Cabinet, and are in favor of Diaz for President.

MATAMORAS, Aug. 5.—Col. Pedro Valdez of the Mexican army crossed the Rio Grande with an armed band, and captured Abram Gonzales at his ranche, below Eagle Pass, Texas, and carried him prisoner to Mexico. He also took horses from Gonzales' ranche.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The Sunday boats between Newport and New York are discontinued.

☞ A recent gale damaged the entire apple crop of Fairfield county, Conn. Corn and oats were also unmercifully dealt with.

☞ The post-office at Newport, Vt., has recently been made a British international money order officer.

☞ A fire at St. Albans, Vt., destroyed a building containing a lot of material for the new Baptist Church. Loss $1500; partially insured.

☞ Seventy-four Chinese are now employed in the shoe shop of Mr. Sampson at North Adams, and are proving themselves steady, industrious and faithful.

☞ The army and boll worms have appeared in large numbers and are doing great damage in the black lands west of Selma, Alabama. The crop will be short.

☞ The First National Bank of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was robbed on Monday, 29th, of $20,000, in some manner as yet unknown. The capital of the bank is but $50,000.

☞ A partially constructed bridge over the Cache river, on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, fell Thursday, 1st, killing one man and wounding five others.

☞ The St. Albans butter market was firm on Tuesday, 30th ult., with large offerings. Common to fair grades 20 to 22 cents; medium to good, 22 to 24 cents; choice lots, 27 cents. No cheese offered.

☞ Rino Creek, N. Y., during the heavy rain storm on Friday, overflowed its banks and the water swept everything before it. A house occupied by a family named Owens was carried away and two children were drowned.

☞ The porgy business is unusually successful this season at Boothbay, Me. The catch of fish thus far has been larger than ever before known at this season—as many as were taken the whole season last year.

☞ H. K. Whittlesey, money receiving clerk of Adams Express in Cincinnati, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He had taken $9,000, $8,000 of which was recovered.

☞ Charles McRoy, who was recently shot by Henry Turner, in a drunken brawl at Crafsbury, Vt., has since died from his wounds, and Turner has been committed to jail to await trial for murder.

☞ The contract for furnishing the ironwork for our new post-office building has been awarded to the Architectural Works of New York, for $141,898,56. The bids ranged from $315,000 to the above amount.

☞ The annual fair of the State Agricultural Society and Wood Growers' Association will be held at St. Johnsbury September 10, 11, 12 and 13. Nearly $5000 will be offered in premiums.

☞ A French boy named Fish, ten years old, got caught in the belt of the peppermint mill at Biddeford on Saturday, and was carried over the shaft several times. He was horribly crushed and mangled.

☞ One hundred and sixty-six and a half tons of useless war material, such as shot, shell, portions of broken gun carriages, brass, etc., have been shipped to Philadelphia from Fort Pulaski, Ga., and about forty tons more remain on Cockspur Island.

☞ On Tuesday morning, 30th, the steamer New England was towed into Huston's dock at Eastport, Me., opposite the marine railway. She is bottom up and looking much better than was anticipated, 110 feet of the afterpart being uninjured.

☞ Mr. Freeman Best of Montpelier, Vt., was drowned last Saturday, 5th, in the millpond at that place, while boating with three companions. By an accident all were carried over the dam, but, with the exception of Mr. Best, all were rescued.

☞ The Wason car manufactory at Springfield has just taken a contract from the Canada Southern Railroad for the building of fifty passenger coaches and twelve mail and baggage cars. The contract amounts to $330,000.

☞ The work of breeding shall at South Hadley Falls has been finished for the season, and Mr. Smith and his assistants have returned to their homes. During the few weeks occupied in hatching, 88,000,000 young shad were turned into the river to take care of themselves.

☞ Fictitious, fraudulent claims have been brought against the Government for property taken for Col. Jamieson's regiment in Jackson county, in 1861 and 1862. One of the claims, made by a rebel, who swore that his loss was over $50,000, it is now said didn't exceed $2000.

☞ Friday afternoon, 2d, there was a desperate affray on the Northboro' stage shortly after it left Worcester. Two drunken men insisted on riding without paying their fare, and when a deputy sheriff attempted to arrest them, showed fight. Both the sheriff and the men were badly cut up.

☞ William Dinsmore and three companions of Unity, N. H., purchased some liquor on the 28th ult., after drinking which they became violently sick with every indication of having been poisoned. Mr. Dinsmore died during the forenoon. The others will probably recover. All the parties are farmers of Unity.

☞ About midnight Saturday night, 27th, a barn, owned by Mr. Samuel Cole, of Providence, R. I., was burned, together with five horses and a cow. The horses were all quite valuable, one being a colt of unusual promise of speed. A man named James Carrol was arrested as the incendiary about midnight Sunday.

☞ The shoe business has grown to be a very important branch in New Bedford in the past few years, and over three hundred persons are employed at it in the busy season. The four manufactories are but just starting on their fall and winter trade, but they all exhibit a lively appearance.

☞ A San Francisco New York mining company, capital $10,000,000, to work the new diamond fields near the head of the waters of the Rio Colorado, Chiquito, has been incorporated. The trustees include, among others, Samuel L. M. Barlow and General McClellan of New York.

☞ Dutch Heinrich, confined under sentence for bond robbery, made a desperate attempt to escape from Sing Sing, on the 31st. Seizing a horse in the prison yard he mounted and galloped away. The guards fired several shots, killing the horse. He continued on foot and was finally recaptured.

☞ The fatal flames of October had not been extinguished as late as last week.—While removing the debris from the site of Nos. 92 and 94, Michigan avenue, Chicago, Mess. Hibbard & Spencer's workmen unearthed a large fire in the bricks close to the basement floor.

☞ By the accidental fall of a candle upon some asphalte, the beautiful church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Paddington, London, which had nearly reached completion, was burnt to the ground on the 13th of July. The erection of the edifice had cost between £30,000 and £40,000.

☞ A hearing was had at Burlington, Vt., on the 2d, before Judge Smalley of the United States District Court in the *habeas corpus* case of Col. J. A. Stockton of Pittsburg, Pa., who recently escaped from the Vermont Insant Asylum after a confinement of three years. After a full hearing he was adjudged sane and discharged.

☞ An old farm house and barn in Braintree, recently purchased by Asa French, Esq., district-attorney for Plymouth county, were destroyed by fire, together with several tons of hay and some carriages, on the 2d. Loss about $4000. Braintree has no fire department, and the fire was allowed to burn almost without obstruction.

☞ The heaviest contract which has ever been taken by the Wason Car Manufacturing Company of Springfield has just been received from the Canada Southern Railroad, and is to the amount of $330,000. This will cover the building of fifty first class and finely appointed passenger coaches, and twelve baggage, mail and express cars for the road, which runs from Buffalo to Detroit and Chicago.

☞ John Burkley, a painter, 20 years old, belonging in Milton, Vt., where he has a family, was at work upon Mr. Edward Burrill's house in this city, Monday, when the ladder upon which he was standing slipped and precipitated him to the ground. In falling he struck on a fence, breaking several of his ribs and inflicting very alarming internal injuries. He was removed to the City Hospital, where his wounds are considered fatal.

☞ The house of Jonas Clark, Waltham, was struck by lightning shortly before 8 o'clock Friday evening, and the west gable completely demolished. About all the furniture in the house, all the crockery and glassware and the glass in the windows were made a total wreck. The lightning also set fire to the house, but it was quickly extinguished. The damage will probably be in the vicinity of $1000. At the time the house was struck there were eight persons in the room adjoining the demolished part, several of whom were overcome by the electric shock, though no one was seriously injured. Two ladies were in the same room not two minutes before the bolt entered.

Business Notices.

Founded on a Rock!—The disappointed advancers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless potions against DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, now that they cannot understand what foundation there is for its amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded upon a rock, the Rock of EXPERIENCE. All its ingredients are pure and wholesome. How, then, could tricksters and cheats expect to rival it with compounds of cheap drugs and refined liquor, or with liquorices trash in a state of acetous fermentation? Of course the imitations have come to grief. Their little game has failed. Their contempt for

Poetry.

JEANNIE MORRISON.

BY WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

I've wander'd East, I've wander'd West,
Through mony a weary way;
But never, never can forget
The luve of life's young day!
The fire that's blawn on Beltane e'en
May weel be black gin Yule;
But blacker fa' awaits the heart
Where first fond luve grows cule.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
The thocht's o' bygane years
Still fling their shadows ower my path,
And blind my een wi' tears;
They blind my een with saut, saut tears,
And sair and sick I pine,
As memory idly summons up
The blythe blinks o' langsyne.

'Twas then we luvit ilk ither weel,
'Twas then we twa did part;
Sweet time—sad time! twa bairns at schule,
Twa bairns, and but we heart;
'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink,
To ielr ilk ither lear;
And connes and looks, and smiles were shed,
Remember'd ever mair.

I wonder, Jeanie, aften yet,
When sitting on that bink,
Cheek touchin' cheek, loof lock'd in loof,
What our wee heads could think!
When baith bent doun ower ae braid page,
Wi' buik on our knee,
Thy lips were on thy lesson, but
Me lessons was in thee.

Oh, mind ye how we hung our heads,
How cheeks brent red wi' shame
Whenever the schule-weans, laughin', said,
We cleek'd thegither hame?
And mind ye o' the Saturdays,
(The schule then skaill at noon,)
When we ran off to speel the braes—
The broomy braes o' June?

My head rins round and round about,
My heart flows like a sea,
As ane by ane the thochts rush back
O' schule-time and o' thee.
Oh, mornin' life! oh, mornin' luve
Oh, lichtsome days and lang,
When hinnied hopes around our hearts
Like summer blossoms sprang!

Oh, mind ye, luve, how aft we left
The dewin' dinsome toun,
To wander by the green burnside,
And hear its waiter croon?
The simmer leaves hung ower our heads,
The flowers burst round our feet,
And in the gloamin' o' the wud
The mavis and the mirle sweet.

The throstell whusslit in the wud,
The burn sang to the trees,
And we with Nature's heart in tune
Concerted harmonies;
And on the knowe abune the burn
For hours thegither sat
In the silentness o' joy, till baith
Wi' very gladness grat!

Aye, aye, dear Jeanie Morrison,
Tears trickled down your cheek,
Like dew-beads on a rose, yet nane
Had ony power to speak!
That was a time, a blessed time,
When hearts were fresh and young,
When freely gushd all feelings forth,
Unchilled—unsung!

I marvel, Jeanie Morrison,
Gin I hae been to thee
As closely twained wi' earliest thochts
As ye hae been to me?
Oh! tell me gin their music fills
Thine ear as it do mine!
Oh! say gin e'er your heart grows grit
Wi' dreamings o' langsyne?

I've wander'd east, I've wander'd west,
I've borne a weary lot;
But in my wanderings, far or near,
Ye never were forgot.
The fount that first burst frae this heart
Still travels on its way,
And channels deeper as it rins
The luve o' life's young day.

O, dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
Since we were sinder'd young,
I've never seen your face, nor heard
The music o' your tongue;
But I could hug all wretchedness,
And happy could I die,
Did I but see your heart still dream'd
O' bygane days and me!

A Selected Story.

From Tinsley's Magazine.

A ROMANCE OF WEST FLANDERS.

I had revisited Bruges after a lapse of many years, and had been wandering for some hours along the banks of the canals, reading the dates on the houses, and giving my full meed of admiration to the Spanish gables, reflected with Venetian clearness in the still waters, when the recollection of a certain beautiful vista that I had sketched long since returned to my mind's eye. Where could it have been, and in what direction should I seek it? Who could I ask, and who would understand my description?

I looked up and down the quai; but the whole place was deserted, with the exception of a small knot of ragged children, who were pressing with their tin cans to buy mussels of a very old man, whose boat was fastened to the side; two men washing sheep-skins in the water; and an old woman who was scouring a brass milk-ewer on the low parapet-wall of the canal. To ask any questions in Flemish was utterly beyond my power, and it was extremely improbable that this woman would be able to speak French. Should I try or not? It was perhaps worth while: for, notwithstanding her servile employment and the poverty of her dress, she had that unmistakable and peculiar look about her which tells of better days long past. Her dark hair, only slightly tinged with gray, was still abundant; and, though evidently advanced in years, she possessed the remains of former beauty.

At the first words of my address, she replied in very tolerable English, that she could not speak French, but would be happy, in my own language, to give me any information in her power. Struck by her appearance and manner, my curiosity prompted me to ask a few questions, to which she replied without hesitation; and the conversation resulted in my obtaining a knowledge of the following curious history. As much of my information was obtained from other sources, in addition to her own account, I will endeavor to condense the matter, and, as the children say, "begin from the beginning."

There was living, toward the close of the last century, in a then out-of-the-way part of Yorkshire, a certain Squire, to whom I may give the name of Rushton. The Squire had two sons, the elder of whom lived at the Hall with his parents, hunting, shooting, and drinking, as became his position. The second son very early received a pair of colors; and, when he joined his regiment, at the age of fifteen, was already a Captain. He married early—an example which his elder brother seemed little inclined to follow—and became the father of several children. Having good interest, his military advancement was above the average; and toward the end of the Peninsular war he was in command of his regiment, with a fair prospect of being early on the list of Generals.

The old Squire had now been dead some years; and Col. Rushton was daily expecting an order to sail for Canada, when he received a summons by express, requiring his immediate presence in Yorkshire, his brother having been thrown from his horse, and was not expected to live. The Colonel set off on the great north road as fast as a light chaise and four horses could take him; arrived just in time to take a last farewell of his brother; and in a few hours found himself master of the property, and a clear four thousand a year. The funeral over, he returned for a short time to London, where he immediately took steps to obtain an unattached Colonelcy, and giving up active service, removed with his whole establishment into Yorkshire.

His family consisted of three sons and two daughters, all handsome and well-grown. His wife, who had been a very pretty girl, was now a good looking middle-aged woman, with no great pretensions to refinement, but who had been knocked about the world quite enough to make her appreciate most thoroughly the good things to which she was entitled in her present advanced position. Their oldest son was just eighteen years old, and had recently been appointed to an Ensigncy in his father's regiment. The second was intended for the Bar; and the third, who was barely twelve years old, was already a midshipman in the royal navy. The two daughters, who followed the second son in age, were lively, pleasant girls, whose airs and graces made no small impression on the susceptible hearts of the untravelled Yorkshire Squires. Mrs. Rushton was fond of her girls; but her prime favorite was William, the second boy, whereas Frank, the eldest, was the pride and joy of the good Colonel's heart. Handsome, lively and thoughtless, though free from any vicious inclinations, the removal of his father from the command of the regiment was a serious loss to him. His was one of those easy natures which find it extremely difficult to say "No," and he was naturally exposed to many more temptations than he had met with while under his parent's supervision. Since the death of his uncle, his allowance had been considerably increased: but with enlarged means came an additional love of spending; and at the period of Napoleon's exile to Elba, his father had already twice paid his debts. These were not very large, certainly, but sufficiently so for Mrs. Rushton to contrast his conduct unfavorably with that of his brother William; and she made no hesitation in urging the difference, whenever she found an opportunity for doing so.

The property was not entailed, and although she would have been unwilling to see Frank entirely passed over she determined to use her best endeavors to secure something more than a younger child's portion for her favorite son. Time, however, slipped away, and she seemed to make no great impression; and the Colonel's love for his eldest son remained unabated, and his periodical visits to Yorkshire were invariably signalized by a succession of entertainments, not only at Rushton Hall, but also in the neighboring houses; the handsome young heir being an object of almost equal interest to the mothers and daughters, many of whom would gladly have secured him for their own. Hitherto he had escaped their blandishments; a few transient flirtations—at which the worthy Colonel chuckled, saying Frank was too wary a bird to be caught with chaff—had as yet been the sum and substance of his love affairs. His father would clap him on the back, and (not sparing a round oath or two—the fashion of his day) say:

"Don't be in a hurry, Franky, my man; quite time enough to marry when you get your majority. I began too soon, and it's the devil going about with a wife and children from one quarter to another. No; if you marry you must give up the army, and I don't want you to leave the service yet, Frank."

"Neither do I, sir," answered the youngster, "I should be very sorry; besides, I should like to see a little active service before I settle; not that there's much chance of that now, I'm afraid."

"It does not look like it, certainly; and what numbers of men of my standing are selling out in every Gazette! But one never knows what is going to happen; they may find themselves in the wrong yet."

"Very true, Sir; but all the knowing ones say there will be nothing done in Europe for some years to come. There's India, to be sure, but I don't care much to go there; no doubt there splendid appointments to be had, but John Company's servants get them all; the King's officers have no chance against them."

"No, no, Frank, you mustn't think of Indea; it's a devil of a way off. I can't afford to let you go there, and come back without a liver. I'll tell you what it is, my boy," said the Colonel, while an unwonted moisture glistened in his eyes "if it wasn't for the love I have for the service, and the wish to see you an honor to the service, I would have you at home for good; I feel like another man when you are with me, Frank."

"God bless you, Sir!" answered the boy. "You've never said a hard word to me in your life, though I've often deserved it; and I will try to be an honor to the service, and to you, too."

Poor lad, he meant what he said; we shall see how far he succeeded. Frank Rushton was just twenty-three, and well up among the Lieutenants, when the astounding intelligence reached England of the Emperor's escape from Elba, and his gigantic operations for renewing the war. Colonel Rushton's old regiment was among the first ordered to embark for Belgium; and without even the time to take leave of his family, Frank found himself hurried forward to join the Duke of Wellington's head quarters.

With what mixed feelings of pride and anxiety did Col. Rushton receive the news of his departure! He had become very subject to gout, and was suffering from a sharp attack at the time, or he would have hastened to London to take a last look at his boy; but he could go no more than write him the most encouraging letters, as did also Mrs. Rushton, who, now that her son was likely to be in actual danger, forgot to find fault with him in her present fears for his safety. William Rushton was the only member of his family who personally took leave of him. This young man was a specimen of that not very agreeable character, "an old head on young shoulders;" and however much such a combination may be praised and admired, I cannot but express my humble opinion that it is more graceful, as well as more in accordance with nature, that the head and shoulders should keep pace with each other. William's certainly did not; and his old head was constantly engaged in forming plans for his own advantage. He had the art to make, not only his mother, but his father also, believe in his perfect disinterestedness; and nothing could be more plausible than the manner in which he extolled his brother's spirit and gallantry, prophecying a happy return, and dwelling on the delight they should all feel when the time arrived to welcome him back. Perhaps he scarcely knew himself how ardently he hoped that some sabre-cut or cannon-shot might forever prevent the return he pretended to desire with so much ardor.

The sisters were both married and removed to a distance; they each loved their eldest brother best; but neither of them entertained the remotest suspicion of William's feelings. The only one who thoroughly read the selfishness of his heart was Edmund, the sailor-boy; and he was far away, stationed in the Pacific, with no likelihood of returning to England for some years to come.

At length the tremendous conflict of Waterloo took place, in which it is sufficient to say that Frank Rushton bore his part bravely, as became his father's son; that he was slightly wounded at Hougoumont, and very severely in the last charge at Waterloo. With his own hands he bound his scarf tightly round his wounded thigh, and then he waited for many hours in pain and agonized thirst before the ambulance came to his relief, when, after his wounds had been carefully dressed, he found the rest he so much needed.

He had scarcely been settled in his bed before he implored permission to be allowed to write to his father. This the regimental surgeon positively refused, though he was too much occupied to remain and see that his orders were obeyed; and Frank, finding himself alone with the woman of the house, managed to bribe her assistance, and scribbled off a few lines full of affection and hopefulness, scarcely alluding to his wounds, of which, for his father's sake, he made as light as possible.

Like water in the parched wilderness was this letter to both his parents, but most of all to the worthy Colonel. Many officers of the regiment had been killed; Frank went into action as Lieutenant, and came out in command of his company. In the very same Gazette with his son's name appeared his own, coupled with his promotion to the rank of Major-General; but of what avail was this object of his ambition to him now, when he read that Francis Rushton had been severely wounded? He was on the point of sending William off to assist in attending on his brother, when the letter reached him which had so powerful an effect in allaying his fears. There could not be so very much the matter when the dear boy had the power of writing so steadily. Little did the loving father imagine by how strong and painful an effort that steadiness had been obtained; perhaps, had he known it, the poor young fellow's future life might have been very different.

William's departure was consequently delayed; and as Frank was never much of a correspondent, no great surprise was expressed when a fortnight elapsed before they heard again, at the end of which time the General received another short note. He fancied the writing was not so good as usual: but Frank complained of his pen, and it might be that: at all events, he said he was going on well, and hoped soon to remove his quarters to Bruges, when he should be so much nearer home. But what agonies of suffering he had endured during this last fortnight! how he had longed for the comfort of his father's presence! and what an effort this short letter had cost him! He was now slightly improving; and Major Cooper, one of his brother officers, who dearly loved the honest and brave young fellow, was very anxious to remove him to Bruges, where several members of his own family had taken a house, in order to be near the army. He had been a most indefatigable nurse, and was very unwilling to leave his charge.

At length—though reluctantly—the surgeon gave permission that he should be removed by easy stages, a task which his friends readily undertook; and in less than a week he was established in the house of Peter Van Houtte, a small cloth merchant in the neighborhood of the Wednesday market, while his friend Cooper joined his mother and sisters in a handsome house which they occupied on the adjoining quai.

It were needless to say how strongly the sympathies of all classes in Belgium were enlisted in favor of their English allies. Peter Van Houtte was no exception to the rule; he would have thought no exertion too great that he might be called on to make for his wounded guest; and as Mrs. Cooper very naturally required her son to devote the greatest part of his time to her society, the task of nursing Frank during his slow recovery devolved principally upon Peter and his pretty daughter Marie, a damsel who had scarcely passed her sixteenth summer.

Is there anything surprising in the result? It was "the old, old story," and Frank could not but say with Othello—

> "She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
> And I loved her that she did pity them."

Marie's dimpled hands smoothed his pillow, and supported his aching head far more tenderly than any other hands could have done; while her soft velvet eyes looked into his with such intense pity and commiseration, that the man must be composed of stern stuff who could escape unwounded from their gentle artillery.

Frank was perforce confined to his bed; and during so many idle hours, what better employment than to teach Marie English? The first words she could pronounce correctly were, "I love you;" and her preceptor seemed never weary of hearing her repeat them. During the fluctuations of his recovery, her presence seemed hourly more necessary even to his very existence; and it was upon her shoulder that he leant when, with tottering steps, he first crept out into the small garden at the back of her father's house.

Of all these proceedings Peter Van Houtte appeared to take no notice: either he was utterly indifferent, or, which is more probable, he hoped great things from the young English Captain's attachment to his daughter. Frank, meanwhile, kept up a frequent correspondence with his father, but made no allusion to Marie, merely mentioning that he was lodged in the house of a Flemish merchant—so he chose to translate the word *marchand*—and that the family had been most kind to him. Meanwhile his passion for the pure and innocent Flemish maiden was daily and hourly increasing. How could he ever repay Marie's devoted care and attention? He could see but one method, and that was to make her his wife. What wonderful castles he built upon this foundation! How charmed, how astonished she would be at the sight of the fine old hall! And though he could not delude himself into thinking her his equal in worldly position, he hoped that when once his parents, and particularly his father, had seen the choice of his heart, they would be perfectly satisfied. He persuaded himself that but for her care he must have died, (what a claim upon his parents' gratitude!) and that it was quite impossible he could live without her. He would not disobey his father; that was, of course out of the question; but, for fear he should be tempted to do so, he determined to say nothing of his intention until it was too late to prevent him, when he flattered himself that, after a little growling and grumbling, all would come right.

His friend Major Cooper, who was some six years older, felt considerable vexation on his return from Brussels, when he found the length to which the intimacy had proceeded; but the remonstrances which he ventured to make on the subject were ill-received. He entertained a great feeling of respect for his former Colonel, and was debating in his own mind whether he should not write to him, warning him of the entanglement into which his son had fallen, and begging him to lose no time in putting a stop to it, when he was accosted by Frank's servant, an intelligent young Northcountryman, who told him that, "not liking the looks of things," he had written privately to "Mr. William," who had promised "to come over promiscuous-like," and that he was expecting him every day. Reassured by this information, Cooper gave up his intention of writing, and for the next few days saw little of Frank, who was now sufficiently recovered to spend each day many hours of the lovely Autumn weather in the open air, and whether in his walks to the ramparts, or drives in the Bocome Wood, he was invariably accompanied by his beloved Marie.

On the fourth day after Major Cooper's return, as he was passing Van Houtte's shop, he saw Frank's servant standing at the door, and inquired if his master were at home.

"No, Sir," answered poor Tom, with a very troubled expression on his countenance: "the Captain went out driving earlier than usual, and has never come back yet."

"He has not gone out alone, I suppose?

"O dear no, Sir; Miss Mary was with him—she always is, Sir; but they've never been away so long as this before."

"Perhaps they have gone to Blenkenberghe to have a look at the sea."

"May be so, Sir; they have been there already once or twice, but always came back to dinner until today."

"Well, Tom, I shall be at home all this evening. Look in, will you, and tell me when they return?"

Tom promised, and kept his word; but it was late in the evening when he entered, with a very pale and scared face, to inform Major Cooper that his master was married. Yes; it was true. Poor, foolish, thoughtless Frank, listening only to the voice of his passion, had prevailed upon Marie to accompany him to Ghent, where they were united both by the Catholic and Protestant forms. They posted over as rapidly as possible, having hired a carriage, the owner of which accompanied them, and he had just returned, bearing a letter for Tom, informing him of the event, and desiring him to join his master on the morrow, bringing with him certain properties belonging to the newly-married couple.

"Where is her father?" exclaimed the Major, starting up in great agitation. "I must see him immediately."

"You can't do that, Sir, for Mr. Van Hoote has been away from home for the last two days."

"The old rascal! I should not be the least surprised if he has settled it all."

And this proved to have been the case. Von Hoote had taken the diligence to Ghent two days before the departure of the lovers, where he had made every necessary arrangement. There was no obstacle to the marriage—Frank was of age, Marie wholly dependent upon her father; and the ceromony took place in the presence, and with the full consent, of this her only surviving parent; so that everything was *en regle*.

Major Cooper reproached himself bitterly for what had taken place. Even if he had written to Gen. Rushton, according to his first intention, his letter must have arrived too late to prevent the event, his conscience would then have felt somewhat easier. Now all the blame lay with him; he had been the means of bringing Frank to Bruges; had thrown him into the uninterrupted society of a most lovely and attractive girl, and had left him without watch or ward. How would the parents receive this distressing news? He remembered well the generous warm-hearted Colonel's love for his handsome first-born. But would that love be sufficient to counteract the pride of birth and station, together with the bitterness of wounded feeling?

Major Cooper was not a man to shrink from any duty, however painful; and he resolved to seek out Frank on the morrow; and then, if on mature consideration they both considered it best, he would set aside all other engagement, and proceed at once to Yorkshire, in order to break the intelligence to General and Mrs. Rushton. He felt rather surprised at the non-appearance of William, wondering whether he had given the General any hint of his brother's danger; and at length decided upon writing to him at his chambers in the Temple before retiring to rest. In this letter he informed him with many self-reproaches, of the event that had taken place, and begged him to be prepared to receive and accompany him to Rushton Hall, when they would use their joint endeavors to obtain Frank's pardon.

Having written this missive, and sent it to the *poste aux lettres*, he felt somewhat easier in his mind, though he was aware that several days must elapse before he could possibly receive an answer; and in the meantime his first duty must be to look after Frank. Mrs. Cooper, having listened to her son's report of the catastrophe, was quite ready to sympathize with him in his dilemma. She knew her father liked much a thing to happen to one of her own boys, and was a little troubled in mind when she remembered how often she had carried Robert off when he had pleaded for permisson to remain with his wounded friend. So Major Cooper had no difficulty in obtaining leave of absence from the maternal head-quarters, and having secured his place by the diligence, he started for Ghent the following morning.

Of course he found Frank on the pinnacle of happiness, unwilling to hear of doubts or difficulties, but charmed, notwithstanding, that his friend had not written